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SEATO Record

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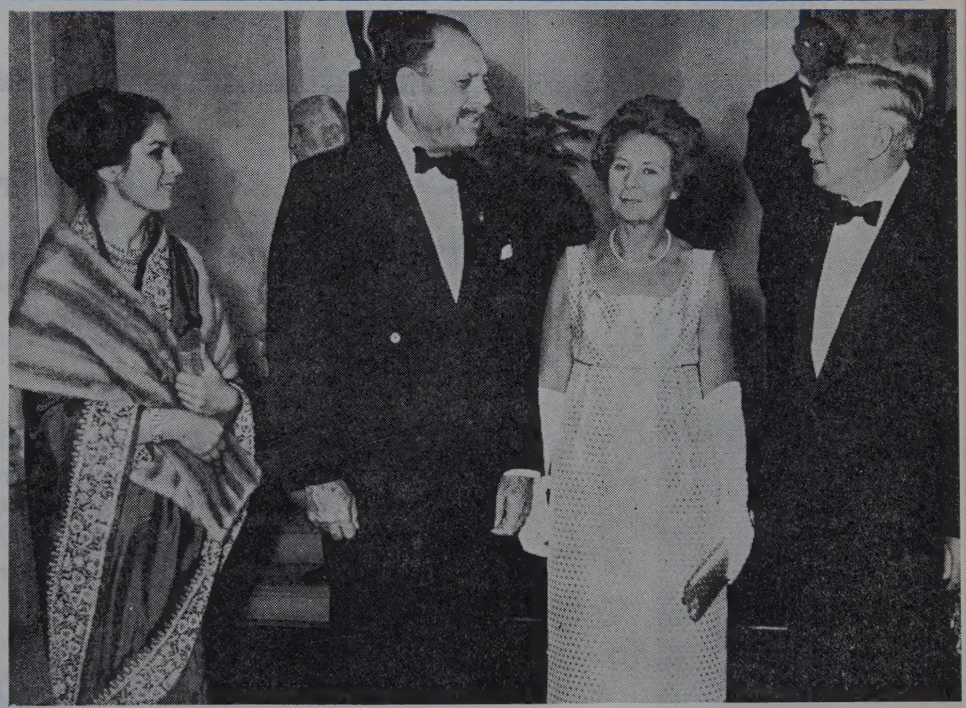
Vol. VI No. 1

Right: President of Pakistan, Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, was the guest of honour at a dinner given by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, at Lancaster House, London, during his State visit to the United Kingdom. In photo, from left, are: Begum Nasim Aurangzeb, daughter of Field Marshal Ayub Khan, the President, Mrs. Wilson and Mr. Wilson.



Below: On the charging floor of the Calder Hall nuclear reactor, features of the equipment are explained to President Ayub Khan by officials of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

Pres. Ayub in Britain pp. 22-23

President Ayub Khan chats with representatives of Pakistani communities in Scotland in the grounds of Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh. Many of them had travelled considerable distances to meet the President.

Freedom must be defended in every quarter.

U N I T Y

Events are isolated neither in time nor in space. SEATO RECORD attempts to bring together significant events of the Organization itself, of its member nations, and of similar organizations of regional nature, as well as statements which reflect attitudes or policies. Background information of this sort is essential to place SEATO in its proper context of world affairs and national development.

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SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, Bangkok
SEATO Regional Community Development Technical Assistance Centre, Ubol
SEATO Vehicle Rebuild Workshop, Bangkok
SEATO Skilled Labour Projects:

Thailand —

SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok
SEATO Teacher Development Centre, Bangkok
SEATO Vocational Training Centres in:

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Pakistan —

SEATO Technical Training Centre, Dacca
SEATO Technical Training Centre, Karachi

Philippines —

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SEATO Medical Projects

Thailand —

SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Bangkok
SEATO Clinical Research Centre, Bangkok

Pakistan —

Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca

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SEATO Record

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All monetary figures are expressed in United States dollars.

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'A Time of Testing and Transition'

Excerpts from President Johnson's State of the Union message to the US Congress on January 10, 1967.

We are in Viet-Nam because the United States and our allies are committed by the SEATO Treaty to "act to meet the common danger" of aggression in South-East Asia.

We are in Viet-Nam because an international agreement signed by the United States, North Viet-Nam and others in 1962 is being systematically violated by the Communists. That violation threatens the independence of all the small nations in South-East Asia and the peace of the entire region.

We are there because the people of South Viet-Nam have as much right to remain non-Communist — if that is what they choose — as North Viet-Nam has to remain Communist.

No better words could describe our present course there than those once spoken by Thomas Jefferson:

> "It is the melancholy law of human societies to be compelled sometimes to choose a great evil in order to ward off a greater; to deter their neighbours from rapine by making it cost them more than honest gain."

We have chosen to fight a limited war in Viet-Nam in order to prevent a larger war — a war almost certain to follow if the Communists succeed in taking over South Viet-Nam by force. If they are not checked now, the world can expect to pay a far greater price to check them later.

We stood in Western Europe 20 years ago. Is there anyone in this chamber who doubts that the course of freedom was not changed for the better by that stand?

Sixteen years ago we and others stopped another kind of aggression — this time in Korea. Imagine how different Asia might be today if we had failed to act when the Communist army of North Korea marched south. The Asia of tomorrow will be far different because we have said in Viet-Nam as we said in Korea: "This far, and no further."

We are dealing with a stubborn adversary committed to the use of force and terror to settle political questions.

I wish I could report to you that the conflict is almost over. This I cannot do. We face more cost, more loss, and more agony. For the end is not yet. I cannot promise you that it will come this year — or the next. Our adversary still believes he can go on fighting longer than we and our allies are prepared to resist him.

Our men — there are nearly 500,000 in that area now — have borne well "the burden and the heat of the day." Their efforts deprived the enemy of the victory he sought and expected a year ago. We have steadily frustrated his main forces. General Westmoreland reports that the enemy no longer can succeed on the battlefields.

Sustained pressure

Our pressure now must be — and will be — sustained until he realizes that the war he started is costing him more than he can hope to gain.

I know of no strategy more likely to attain that end than the strategy of "accumulating slowly, but inexorably, every kind of material resource" — of "laboriously teaching troops the very elements of their trade." That, and patience — a great deal of patience.

Our South Vietnamese allies are also being tested. They must provide real security to the people living in the countryside. This means reducing the terrorism and armed attacks to levels where they can be successfully controlled by the regular South Vietnamese security forces. It means bringing to the villagers an effective civilian government they can respect and rely upon — and giving them a personal stake in that government. That government is beginning to emerge.

While I cannot report the desired progress in the pacification, Ambassador Lodge reports that South Viet-Nam is turning to this task with a new sense of urgency. We can help, but only they can win this part of the war. Their task is to build and protect a new life in each rural province.

One result of our stand in Viet-Nam is already clear.

It is this : the peoples of Asia now know that the door to independence is not going to be slammed shut. They know that it is possible for them to choose their own national destinies — without coercion.

The performance of our men in Viet-Nam — backed by the American people — has created a feeling

of confidence and unity among the independent nations of Asia and the Pacific. Fear of external Communist conquest in many Asian nations is subsiding — and with this, the spirit of hope is rising. For the first time in history, a common outlook and common institutions are emerging.

This forward movement is rooted in the ambitions and interests of the Asian nations themselves. It was precisely this movement we hoped to accelerate when I spoke in Baltimore in April 1965, pledging "a much more massive effort to improve the life of man" in that part of the world.

Twenty months later our cooperative efforts have produced a new reality : the doors of the billion dollar Asian Development Bank are open. Asians are engaged in regional efforts in a dozen new directions.

Even as the war continues, we shall play our part in carrying forward this constructive historic development. As recommended by the Eugene Black mission, and if other nations will agree to join with us, I will seek a special authorization from the Congress of $200 million for East Asian regional programs.

We are eager to turn our resources to peace. Our efforts in behalf of humanity need not be restricted by any parallel or any boundary. The moment peace comes, I will ask the Congress for funds to join in an international program of reconstruction and development for all the people of Viet-Nam — and their deserving neighbours who wish our help.

We shall continue to hope for a reconciliation between the people of mainland China and the world community — including cooperation in all the tasks of arms control, security, and progress on which the fate of the Chinese people, like the rest of us, depends.

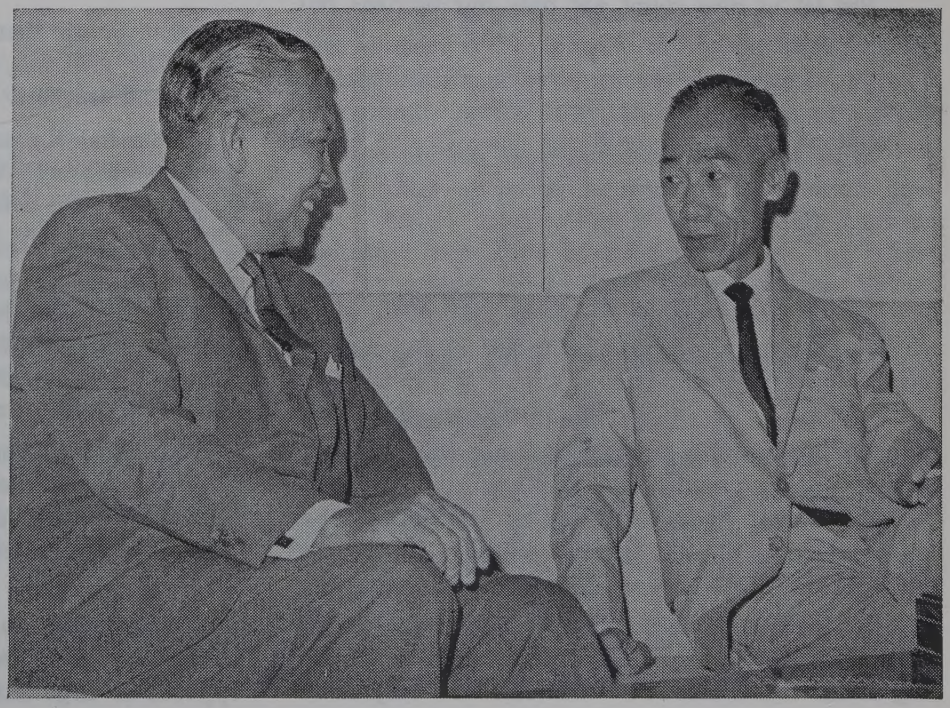
We would be the first to welcome a China which had decided to respect her neighbour's rights. We would be the first to applaud were she to concentrate her great energies and intelligence on improving the welfare of her own people. And we have no intention of trying to deny her legitimate needs for security and friendly relations with neighbouring countries.

Our hope that all of this will someday happen rests on the conviction that we, the American people and our allies, will see Viet-Nam through to an honourable peace.

We will support all appropriate initiatives by the United Nations, and others, which can bring the several parties together for unconditional discussions of peace — anywhere, any time. And we will continue to take every possible initiative ourselves to probe for peace.

Until such efforts succeed, or until the infiltration ceases and the conflict subsides, we must firmly pursue our present course. We will stand firm in Viet-Nam.

Our fighting men there have the heaviest burden of all. With their lives they serve their nation. We must give them nothing less than our full support — nothing less than the determination Americans have always given their fighting men. Whatever our sacrifice here, it is very small compared to their own.



Dr. Tran Van Do, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam (right) discussed the conflict in Viet-Nam and the general situation in South-East Asia with SEATO Secretary-General Jesus M. Vargas, during a visit to Bangkok in November. Dr. Tran Van Do was on his way to attend the annual meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee in Karachi.

How long this all will take, I cannot prophesy. I only know that the will of the American people is being tested.

Whether we can fight a war of limited objectives over a long period of time, and keep alive the hope of independence and stability for people other than ourselves; whether we can continue to act with restraint when the temptation to "get it over with" is inviting but dangerous; whether we can accept the necessity of choosing "a great evil in order to ward off a greater"; and whether we can do these without arousing the hatreds and passions ordinarily loosed in time of war: on these questions so much turns.

The answers will determine not only where we are, but "whither we are tending."

A time of testing—yes. And a time of transition. The transition is sometimes slow; sometimes unpopular; almost always painful, Often dangerous.

But we have lived with danger for a long time, and we shall live with it for a long time to come. We know that "man is born unto trouble." We also know this nation was not forged, did not survive and grow and prosper without sacrifice.

For all the disorders we must deal with, for all the anxieties we must resolve, for all the issues we must face with the agony that attends them, let us remember that "those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must, like men, undergo the new yoke of supporting it."

But let us also count not only our burdens but our blessings — for they, too, are many.

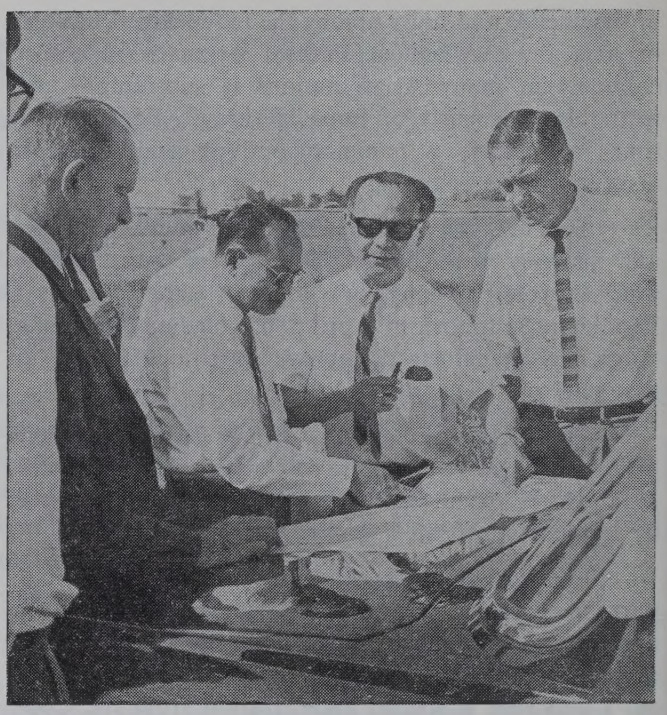
Let us remember that we have been tested before and not found wanting.

With your understanding, your confidence, and your support, we are going to persist — and we will succeed. (USIS).

Confidence on War Progress: AVM Ky

The Prime Minister of South Viet-Nam, Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, said in Canberra on January 18 that he was confident the war was going well for the allies and he had not come to ask for more troops, but to thank Australia for the aid she had already given.

He was speaking at a news conference in the national capital shortly after his arrival at the beginning of his Australian tour. He said the only extra aid that South Viet-Nam would ask from Australia would be civil aid, particularly the help of medical teams and teachers.



Prospective sites for the new Asian Institute of Technology were inspected by members of the institute's board of trustees during their first meeting in Bangkok. Here, Dr. Puey Ungphakorn, chairman of the board (second from right) and Professor Aroon Sorathesn, assistant dean of SEATO the Graduate School of Engineering, are shown examining a map of the area north of Bangkok where the institute may be sited. Looking on are Sir Stephen Weir, New Zealand Ambassador to Thailand and a trustee, and Dean Milton E. Bender, president of the institute.

Marshal Ky said he regarded the reversion to guerilla warfare by the Viet Cong as an admission of failure and near defeat.

The buildup of allied troops and the reinforcement of the Vietnamese Army had thwarted their plans. Marshal Ky said he expected support for the Viet Cong would dwindle in the next year because they were now using terror and threats to maintain allegiance and more people were becoming disillusioned.

South Viet-Nam on the other hand was making progress despite the war on both the economic and political fronts, and was slowly moving towards a better order and democracy.

In reply to a questioner, the Vietnamese leader said, "I know some people say that we are simple a military junta. Others feel that South Viet-Nam is opposed to negotiations to end the war. Some have

referred to me as a dictator. Others seem to think that we are determined to invade North Viet-Nam. None of these things are true."

Other points made by Air Vice Marshal Ky included: South Viet-Nam would go on with the war until the threat to the region from Communism was banished. If South Viet-Nam fell to Communism, then all of Viet-Nam would become a slave of Communist China. All that South Viet-Nam wanted was for the Communists to live in peace on their side of the border.

Marshal Ky would not object personally if Hanoi chose to include members of the Liberation Front in a peace conference delegation.

A presidential election would probably be held in July or August to be followed by an election for the National Assembly, but he would not be standing for President.

The bombing of North Viet-Nam was justified because of the effect it had on the war efforts of the North. He believed the allies should put a naval blockade on the port of Haiphong. (AIS).

'All the Way' in VN Defence: Mr. Holt

The Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Harold Holt reaffirmed his nation's support of the war in Viet-Nam in an interview with "US News and World Report" in December, 1966.

"In Vietnam," he said, "the US and its partners are making a vital contribution to collective security and international order."

The Prime Minister said "the commitment by the US to the preservation of national freedom in South Viet-Nam gives heart to all of South-East Asia."

Prime Minister Holt asserted that Australia's security depends on the security of South-East Asia. "So-called wars of national liberation must not be allowed to triumph," he said.

Australia went all the way with the US in respect to the defence of South Viet-Nam and, along with the other signatories, in adherence to the basic policies in the agreements reached at the Manila conference on October 24 and 25, Mr. Holt said.

Australia's hopo for the outcome of the war, he said, "is a secure and just settlement which will assure the independence and integrity of South Viet-Nam and allow it the rights and freedoms of self-determination."

VN Issue 'Affects Entire Free World'

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Holt, in an official statement released in Canberra on January 16, stated his views on the Viet-Nam situation as it affects Australia and the free countries of the Pacific and Asian area.

"We consider that the outcome in Viet-Nam is vital to the security of the countries of South-East Asia and the Pacific and, indeed, of Asia generally," he said. "We are convinced that other free countries of this region also believe this. I would include in this list Korea, the Republic of China, Thailand, the Republic of Viet-Nam, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, New Zealand and Australia. It is my own belief that this view is also widely held in Japan, India and Indonesia.

"The issue in Viet-Nam is a basic factor affecting the prospects for peace, prosperity and progress and true national independence in this area of the world. It has been justly asserted that peace and prosperity are each indivisible. An issue which affects directly or indirectly the well-being of so many of the world's people must be vital in any realistic sense to the Western world.

"If Communist expansion in South-East Asia had been allowed to proceed unchecked, I personally question whether the overthrow of Communism in Indonesia would have occurred. With much of Asia under Communist control and the sub-continent of India under threat, could the Western world have remained inactive?

"But for massive and effective military and civil assistance from friendly countries outside the region, the countries of South-East Asia would either have to carry a crippling defence burden, frustrating to their plans of development and social improvement, or live under constant threat of external danger or internal subversion and terrorism.

"The free countries of this region want the Western world to know that we regard the contribution made in particular by the United States to the security and progress of this area as fundamental to our prospects of security and national growth. It is our judgment that in accepting these burdens, the United States is also performing a service vital to the prosperity, security and well-being of the entire free world." (AIS).

UK PEACE MOVES ON VIET-NAM

Text of the British Foreign Secretary's message to Mr. Nguyen Duy Trinh, Foreign Minister of North Viet-Nam, December 30, 1966. Identical messages were also sent to Mr. Dean Rusk, United States Secretary of State, and to Mr. Tran Van Do, Foreign Minister of South Viet-Nam.

The British people share with all parties to the tragic conflict in Viet-Nam a strong and sincere desire that it be brought to an end without further bloodshed.

In this, as in all such conflicts, strong views are held on either side on political and ideological issues but the issue which must concern us all above all others is the plain issue of our common humanity.

Humanity demands that the misery inflicted upon the innocent, in both North and South Viet-Nam, should cease. Political and other issues can be discussed and resolved only after both sides have laid down their arms and the burden of war is lifted from the people.

I therefore appeal to you, as I am doing simultaneously to the Secretary of State of the United States of America and to the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Viet-Nam, that your Government and their's nominate forthwith representatives of the three countries to meet together immediately to arrange the cessation of hostilities. The place of meeting is a matter for agreement between the parties concerned, but if it is of help, Her Majesty's Government are willing to offer appropriate facilities in Hongkong, or in any other suitable British territory, and to arrange for the transmission of such messages as may be necessary between the interested parties for the arrangement of this meeting.

If a cessation of hostilities can be arranged, Her Majesty's Government are willing to offer any further help within their power to all contending parties to reach an honourable, permanent settlement of the problems which have led to the present hostilities.

Text of the British Foreign Secretary's message to Mr. Gromyko, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, dispatched on December 31, 1966.

You will have seen that I have sent messages to the United States Secretary of State and to the Foreign Ministers of South and North Viet-Nam proposing that their Governments should nominate representatives without delay to meet at a place to be arranged to achieve a cessation of hostilities in Viet-Nam.

When we met in New York, and again later in Moscow, we agreed about the dangers inherent in the continuation of the conflict in Viet-Nam and on the need for you and me to do what we can to promote

Thirteen Laotian students, candidates for scholarships at the East-West Center, University of Hawaii, visited international organizations in Bangkok and saw the Asian Trade Fair in November. They are shown here with SEATO Secretary-General Jesus M. Vargas (right) at SEATO Headquarters.

conditions for a peaceful settlement which would remove the shadow of war from Asia. As we saw so clearly in Moscow, the need for action is becoming increasingly urgent and I had every hope that you would recognize, as I have long done, that we can jointly make a major contribution to peace.

As I told you, I was sorry that you felt unable to join with me in proposing that the Geneva Conference should be reconvened. I also regretted that since my return from Moscow I have received no indication from you which would encourage my hopes that our conversations there would lead to progress towards getting the fighting stopped. In this situation I felt bound myself to take positive action to try to halt the conflict. I am therefore proposing this urgent meeting with the first objective of seeking an end to the bloodshed and suffering in Viet-Nam.

I am confident that my proposal offers real hope of progress at this present time and I invite you to contribute the weight and authority of the Soviet Government to it by urging the three Governments concerned to nominate representatives to the talks. You and I have a universally recognized responsibility as co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference.

You will appreciate that these talks aimed at a cessation of hostilities would not in themselves enable the contending parties to reach an honourable and lasting settlement of all the problems in this tragic conflict. But if we can succeed in this limited but essential step the way will be clear for further discussions.

Text of the British Foreign Secretary's message to U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, dispatched on December 31, 1966.

Yesterday I sent an appeal to Mr. Rusk and to the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Viet-Nam and the Government of North Viet-Nam to nominate forthwith representatives who might meet together at a place to be agreed upon to arrange a cessation of hostilities in Viet-Nam. I have taken this step because it is borne every day more strongly upon me that the political and ideological issues which divide the contending parties cannot be resolved while the fighting continues.

I have made this proposal in the knowledge that it will still be necessary for all people of goodwill to continue to work for a more permanent settlement of the political and other issues which have caused this conflict.

You have already lent all the power and prestige of your office, as well as your own great personal influence, to bring this war to an end. What I have proposed is in support of your own efforts and you know you can rely on me to continue to assist the pursuit of our common objective in any way possible.

The following statement was issued by the British Foreign Office on January 3, 1967:

Her Majesty's Government are glad that Mr. Brown's appeal to the three Governments to arrange a cessation of hostilities in Viet-Nam has received the prompt acceptance of the Governments of the United States and South Viet-Nam. They are also grateful for the warm commendation of His Holiness the Pope.

Her Majesty's Government much regret the first hostile reactions from Hanoi's press and radio. The Government of North Viet-Nam now have the key to peace in their hands. For them to accept will commit them simply and solely to joining the effort to lift the burden of war from their country and so create the condition in which a political settlement could be negotiated. We still hope that they will do so.

The following statement was issued by the British Foreign Offiice in London on January 4, 1967:

Her Majesty's Government are very disappointed by the statement issued yesterday by the North Vietnamese Government in reply to Mr. Brown's appeal for peace talks.

They particularly regret that the absence of the "Liberation Front" to join the talks has been made a reason for rejecting the British proposal. This objection has no validity. The representation of the Liberation Front at any peace talks has never been a real problem as the United States Government have repeatedly made clear. The problem has been to get the Governments most immediately concerned to negotiate.

Both the United States and the South Vietnamese Governments are ready. Her Majesty's Government hope that all who have influence in Hanoi will use it to persuade the North Vietnamese Government to change their mind. (BIS).

The French airline, UTA, opened new services with Caravelle jet aircraft linking New Caledonia with Sydney, Auckland and Fiji, in December 1966. (FIS).

Threats to Thailand

Excerpt from the translation of a New Year message from H.M. the King of Thailand to his people.

Threats from the outside have continued with increasing fury. This is a matter of grave concern, since it may bring destruction to our country at any time, should we fail to stop it. Let all of you realize that the side from which the threats come are aliens, who have an ideology opposed to our own. They commit aggression against us for their own self-interest and greatness. Everyone must resist and suppress that aggression by all means — with mutual cooperation between the public and officialdom, with the will to work industriously for a living, and with regard for common interests, peace and prosperity of the nation as the main criteria. (PRD).

Unity First Need to Defeat Communism

Excerpt from a translation of the New Year Message of the Prime Minister of Thailand, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn.

Following the Government's order to use drastic measures, and with the heroism, sacrifices and unity of our patriotic fellow countrymen, including servicemen, police and civilians, the suppression of Communist terrorists has yielded such results that what threatened to become a widespread danger early last year has gradually been brought down to the level where no sensational event is expected to emerge. It is no longer beyond the Government's ability to stamp it out completely.

But, by all means, the danger from Communism is not to be taken lightly. Past history has already made it clear to us how wicked, immoral and inhumane the Communists can be. This calls for all-out preparedness for the suppression of this accursed doctrine both on the part of the Government and the patriots of Thailand. The most powerful weapon with which our beloved nation can defeat the Communists remains our unity, mutual love and cooperation. Therefore, let none of our fellow countrymen be misled by Communist tricks and agitation or those of the insidious groups which mean harm for the nation. Let everyone keep it in firmly in mind that, in this time of trial, unity is the most valuable asset for the preservation of our nation's independence and sovereignty. Public unity means national security. (PRD).

Mr. David A. Wraight, Deputy Secretary-General of SEATO, was invested as a Companion of the Imperial Service Order by the New Zealand Ambassador to Thailand, Sir Stephen Weir, at a ceremony in Bangkok on November 9, 1966. Mr. Wraight received the award in recognition of his long and distinguished service as a New Zealand Government official. He was Secretary of the New Zealand Navy Department before taking up his present post in Bangkok.

CENTO'S BUSY YEAR

The past year has been one of the most active in the history of the Central Treaty Organization. In the military sphere a series of exercises on land, at sea and in the air, embracing all three branches of the three armed services, were successfully carried out as part of the CENTO annual military training program. These were supplemented by specialized meetings and seminars held under the CENTO Professional Military Development Program.

In economic activity, there was a marked emphasis on matters concerned with agricultural development, health, technical and vocational training and technical assistance. This is in line with the priorities approved at the last meeting of the CENTO Council of Ministers.

In the field of communications, the year saw the dedication of the multi-million dollar CENTO microwave telecommunications system. This link, the world's longest, provides direct communication across Turkey, Iran and Pakistan. Also dedicated in mid-year was the important section of the CENTO road linking Bagisli (Sivelan) in Turkey to Rezaiyeh in Iran. Progress has been such that completion in 1967 is anticipated of the CENTO high-frequency telecommunications system linking key regional cities with London, and of the CENTO Airway which establishes

a fully controlled air lane providing continuous weather data for aircraft flying across Turkey, Iran and Pakistan. The year 1969 was declared the target for completion of the CENTO project to link the Turkish and Iranian rail systems.

Technical assistance had a busy year, sponsoring a record number of courses for regional students.

CENTO sponsored, in 1966, an all-time high record number of high-level conferences, symposia and seminars to study subjects of importance to the region. Under the heading of agriculture they included marketing, arid zone research, land classification, range development, veterinary pathology, and statistics, besides travelling seminars on fertilizers and farm mechanization. In the health program, meetings were held on cholera, malaria eradication, narcotics control and communicable diseases. During November, a top level CENTO seminar on engineering education in Isfahan—described as one of the most ambitious yet planned—was attended by some 55 delegates representing all five CENTO countries.

Stepped-up activities concerned with minerals development provided meetings of country stratigraphic coordinators, summer training in geological mapping techniques and mine health and safety.

The net result of these wide-ranging activities has been the production of practical recommendations. Encouraging reports from regional country governments show that many proposals made by similar meetings in previous years are now being implemented. (CENTO).

The Future of the Pacific Community

Excerpts from an address by US Secretary of State Dean Rusk on November 15, 1966 before the Association of State Colleges and National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

The trip with the President from which I recently returned was my ninth to the western Pacific as Secretary of State. I have always found in that area great reservoirs of friendliness and goodwill toward the United States. This was of course vividly evident during President Johnson's recent tour. Every place he went he received the most enthusiastic welcome probably ever accorded a visitor from another land.

And I think his trip laid to rest the canard that what the United States is doing in Viet-Nam is not understood and supported in that part of the world. Those closest to the danger know that South Viet-Nam is the target of an aggression—and that aggression must be repelled if there is to be a reasonable prospect of peace in East Asia and the western Pacific. Increasingly those who understand the danger are willing to help in dealing with it.

Generally in that area it is realized that our firm stand in Viet-Nam and South-East Asia is giving the nations of the region time to build and organize their strength, resources and development. I doubt that there is a non-Communist government in that part of the world that would not be deeply alarmed if it thought we and our allies would falter in our resolve to secure to the people of South Viet-Nam the right to make their own future under leaders and institutions of their own choice.

Another salient reality about East Asia and the western Pacific is the economic and social progress of most of the non-Communist countries. Some of them face difficult problems. But nearly all are making genuine advances and look to the future with high confidence.

This great area is immense by any measurement—area, population, natural resources, or what you will. Wellington is as far from Saigon as Vienna is, and as far from Seoul as Moscow is from Washington. Canberra is as far from Bangkok as Washington is from London. The population, outside mainland China, is roughly 350 million. And it contains peoples of rich cultures and high talents.

Wherever you go among the non-Communist nations of the Pacific, you find hope and confidence. And in most you find impressive forward movement.

New Zealand has achieved a new high in per capita income. Australia is forging ahead. Its potential is vast—and will be even greater as it solves its water problem. Thailand has made very substantial economic progress. So has Malaysia. The Republic of the Philippines has new, dynamic leadership. The Republic of China on Taiwan has become a showplace of the western Pacific, and is providing technical assistance to approximately 25 countries.

Indonesia has pulled back from the abyss and is putting its affairs in order. It has the resources to become one of the prosperous nations of the world.

The Republic of Korea is making remarkable economic progress, both industrially and in agricultural production. At the same time, it continues to be a major contributor to the security of free Asia. Its troops stand shoulder-to-shoulder with ours not only on the northern rampart of freedom, but on the southern front. In ratio to population its contribution of troops to the defence of South Viet-Nam is comparable to ours.

Japan's spectacular economic development is widely known, although it may not be so generally realized that, at present rates of growth, Japan will soon be third in rank among the industrial nations of the world. It is particularly gratifying that Japan's rise to unprecedented heights of productivity and per capita income has been achieved by peaceful means under democratic institutions. We are proud to have this highly talented and industrious nation as a major partner in the Free World.

The economic progress of the free nations of the western Pacific, including the Republic of China on Taiwan, stands in sharp contrast to mainland China —where there has been no increase in per capita income in the last ten years.

Another momentous development is that the free nations of East Asia and the western Pacific have begun to work together. Regional and sub-regional cooperation is proliferating on an impressive scale and holds great promise for the future.

ECAFE, a branch of the United Nations, with a strong executive secretary and a professional staff, has been the sponsor of a broad range of cooperative activities and organizations.

The new Asian Development Bank should become an important instrument of economic development, not only through the funds it makes available but, even more, through leadership in sound planning.

ASPAC—the Asian-Pacific council of ten nations formed in Seoul last spring—is not only a political forum but has under way working group studies of various projects for cooperation in economic, social, and cultural fields.

The Association of South-East Asia has been

A five-day seminar on youth's response to challenge in Asia was sponsored by SEATO in the Philippines in February. This picture shows the seminar in session at the Social Security System auditorium in Quezon City. All SEATO member countries, South Korea, South Viet-Nam and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN were represented at the seminar.

reactivated by its founders—Thailand, Malaysia, and the Philippines. Its membership is open to others, and from it may evolve a larger grouping.

The Colombo Plan, a broad, informal association, continues to provide a forum for joint examination of country development plans, problems, and policies.

In addition to those and other regional organizations, there have been some important ad hoc meetings, such as: the ministerial conference on South-East Asian development, held this spring at the initiative of Japan .... the Asian agricultural development conference, also Japanese-initiated, scheduled to meet next month .... periodic meetings of the South-East Asian education ministers.

Most of these organizations and meetings are the result of initiatives by the free nations of the area. In most, the United States has not even participated.

The United States has made vital contributions to the independence and to the economic and social advance of the free nations of East Asia and the western Pacific.

One has been to help to provide a shield of security. This has been, and still is, indispensable. Our response when the Republic of Korea was invaded ....the powerful, mobile, military forces we have maintained in the Pacific....our assistance to free nations in the area in building their military defences and economic strength .... the defensive alliances through which we gave warning to would-be aggressors and reassured their potential victims .... these measures were indispensable in creating the secure environment that has enabled the free nations of the area to survive and advance.

Another vital contribution was a peace of genuine reconciliation with Japan.

A third has been our aid in economic and social development: capital, technical assistance in many fields, and, more broadly and fundamentally, aid in education.

Other nations' assistance

Of course, we have not been alone in this effort. Great Britain, Australia, France, and many nations, including Japan, have contributed on a significant scale. The Republic of the Philippines is an increasingly important regional centre for education and training. Thailand has made many contributions to regional educational programs, including support of SEATO educational and scientific programs and the new Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok. Taiwan is exporting expert assistance, especially in agriculture.

While the President was in the Philippines on this trip, he visited an institution in which I have been interested since it was set up in 1960 by the Ford and Rockefeller foundations in cooperation with the government of the Philippines .... the International Rice Research Institute at Los Banos. Rice is the most important single food crop in the world; and the people of Asia eat more than nine-tenths of all the rice grown. But much of the research done on rice in Japan and the United States is not directly applicable to South and South-East Asia.

The professional staff of the institute at Los Banos includes scentists of seven nationalities. And many young scientists from Asia go there for training; the institute had 21 research scholars during 1965.

In six years IRRI has laid the scientific basis for revolutionary improvements in rice production in South and South-East Asia and other tropical rice-growing countries. One variety it has developed produces at least twice the yield the best farmers now obtain with the varieties available to them in such countries as India, Pakistan, Malaysia, and the Philippines.

This one development won't solve the food-population problem, which is moving rapidly toward a stage of crisis for the human race. But it should help to relieve what Mahatma Gandhi once called "the eternal compulsory fast" of his and other peoples.

A recent study at the Brookings Institution sustains the not surprising presumption that economic growth is related to ratios of educational enrolment to total population. It indicated that Gross National Product per capita begins sustained growth when primary enrolments reach 8 to 10 per cent of the total population — that subsequent economic growth seems to be associated with the expansion of secondary enrolment beyond two per cent of the population: then, finally, with the growth of university level enrolments.

Some such relationship between educational and economic growth appears in the East Asia and Pacific area. Japan passed the 10 per cent mark in primary enrolments before 1900, the two per cent enrolment in secondary schools during the First World War, and its enrolment at the university level in ratio to total population is now the third highest in the world. Australia and New Zealand have educational records not unlike Japan's; and they rank among the world's leaders in per capita GNP.

Taiwan and the Republic of Korea have high

rates of literacy and increasing enrolments in secondary schools and universities. And the expansion of education in the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong has followed, or been accompanied, by the economic growth that has been the hallmark of the last ten years. And despite war and terror — including the assassination of school teachers by the Viet Cong — South Viet-Nam has achieved the ratios of enrolment associated elsewhere with the beginning of sustained economic growth.

I would not wish to press this parallel too far — much depends upon the nature and quality of the education, especially at the secondary levels and higher. As we are all aware, some countries have more university graduates than can find useful employment .... while they are still short of men and women with essential professional and vocational skills.

In any event, in most of the free nations of East Asia and the Western Pacific, the educational foundations have been laid for sustained economic, social, and political development.

Manila conference

A few words about the recent Manila conference. As you know, the participants were the chiefs of state or heads of government of the seven nations which are making military contributions to the defence of South Viet-Nam. It was the result of Asian initiatives. And President Johnson listened carefully to his associates from the six other countries.

Anyone who thinks that these countries are "clients" of the United States — that they would take orders from us, or anybody else — is a victim of fantasy. These are proud, self-reliant peoples led by men who do not hesitate to assert their minds.

The Manila conference was not essentially a conference on military strategy. It was about South Viet-Nam and South-East Asia, yes, but also about the future of East Asia and the western Pacific as a whole. It revealed agreement on a wide range of matters. All were set forth in the published statements — there were no secret agreements or understandings.

The seven participants summed up their fundamental common purposes in four goals of freedom:

1. To be free from aggression.
2. To conquer hunger, illiteracy, and disease.
3. To build a region of security, order, and progress.
4. To seek reconciliation and peace throughout Asia and the Pacific.

I have already discussed the second and third points.

As to the first, freedom from aggression, I would make just a few comments. The elimination of aggression is the first essential in organizing a stable peace. It is, in essence, the first obligation of every member of the United Nations — under the Charter which we and others of like mind wrote while the flames of the Second World War were still raging .... while we were thinking hard about how that catastrophe came about and how "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war."

The prevention of aggression is the paramount purpose of the defensive alliances we have entered into with more than 40 other nations. It is the first purpose of our own powerful and varied military establishment.

I think it is generally — if not universally — realized that a thermonuclear aggression would not be a rational act. I think it is generally — if not universally — realized that open aggression by large-scale movement of conventional forces across frontiers involves prohibitive risks for the aggressor.

But indirect aggression, by infiltration of men and arms across frontiers, is still with us. It was tried in Greece, in Malaya, and the Philippines, and now in South Viet-Nam. The label "civil war" or "war of national liberation" does not make it any less an aggression. The purpose is to impose on others an unwanted regime. It substitutes terror for persuasion, force for free choice. And especially if it succeeds, it contains the inherent threat of further aggression — and eventually a great war.

Those who speak of the struggle in South Viet-Nam as essentially a civil war are ignoring overwhelming evidence. There was no serious threat until 1959-60, when North Viet-Nam set in motion a systematic effort to seize control of South Viet-Nam by force.

Of course, there is an indigenous element, but the fact that the invaders from the north are Vietnamese does not make this just an internal affair. The aggression against the Republic of Korea was launched by North Koreans. Would Moscow, or anyone else, treat it as a purely internal affair if the Federal Republic of Germany were to send thousands of armed men, including some 20 full regiments of its regular army, into East Germany?

The militant Asian communists have themselves

proclaimed the attack on South Viet-Nam to be a critical test of this technique. And, beyond South Viet-Nam and Laos, they have openly designated Thailand as the next target.

Today, as 30 years ago, there are people who do not read, or tell us to ignore, the openly proclaimed expansionist designs of ambitious men. But experience warns us that this would be imprudent. It is quite true that those would like to impose their will on others sometimes lack the means to do so. That is so today where the power of the United States stands as a barrier.

Aggression

Of course, there are differences between Hitler and other aggressors of a generation ago and those which have disturbed or threatened the peace in more recent years. But those who dwell on the differences often becloud the heart of the matter, which is aggression.

Now, as a generation ago, some people are saying that if you let an aggressor take just one more bite he will be satisfied. But one of the plainest lessons of our times is that one aggression leads to another — by the initial aggressor and perhaps by others who decide there would be profit in emulating him.

Some assert that we have no national security interest in South Viet-Nam and South-East Asia. But that is not the judgment of those who have borne the high responsibilities for the safety of the United States. Beginning with President Truman, four successive Presidents, after extended consultation with their principal advisers, have decided that we have a very important interest in the security of that area.

There is a further and more specific reason why we are assisting South Viet-Nam: out of the strategic conclusions of four successive Presidents came commitments, including the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty. The Senate approved it with only one negative vote.

Our commitments are the backbone of world peace. It is essential that neither our adversaries nor our friends ever doubt that we will do what we say we will do. Otherwise, the result is very likely to be a great catastrophe.

In his last public utterance, President Kennedy reviewed what the United States had done to preserve freedom and peace since the Second World War, and our defensive commitments, including our support of South Viet-Nam. He said: "We are still the keystone in the arch of freedom, and I think we will continue to do as we have done in the past, our duty. . . ."

A party of New Zealand editorial writers and commentators called on SEATO Secretary-General Jesus M. Vargas on December 11. In photo, from left, are the New Zealand Ambassador to Thailand, Sir Stephen Weir, Mr. F. Miller (Southland Times), General Vargas, and Mr. J.C. Graham (New Zealand Herald). The party visited Viet-Nam, and inspected projects in north-east Thailand in which New Zealand is interested.

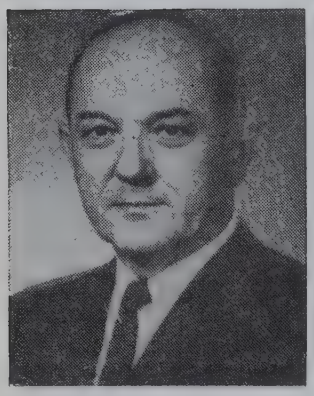
The resolve of President Johnson and a great majority of the American people is, I believe, clear. And it is the resolve of the other governments which are contributing military forces to the defence of South Viet-Nam. This aggression will be repelled.

At the same time, we and our allies have persistently sought peace. Never in the history of warfare has there been greater effort, by one side, to move armed conflict to the conference table.

What are the Communists prepared to do if we should suspend bombing of the North? So far they have not indicated that they are willing to reciprocate in any way.

Eventually the aggressor must realize that he has nothing to gain from continuing this war. We and our allies have made it plain that we are not trying to change the government of North Viet-Nam — and that a North Viet-Nam that does not use force against its neighbours would be welcomed as a partner in economic development. (USIS).

Requirements for Peace in VN: Mr. Rusk



Excerpts from U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk's interview with British newsmen, released on February 1:

Question: Mr. Rusk, what particularly perturbs the people of Britain is that this is an ugly and cruel war—more ugly and cruel than some of the bigger wars in our time... Now I'm well aware that you deplore all this as much as we do, but I'm sure if British people could hear from your own lips, your moral justification for all this, we might be able to understand your attitude a little clearer.

Answer: Well in the first place, you're quite right in saying that we regret every casualty in this war—in North and South, Vietnamese and foreign. And we regret the fact that it has not been possible to bring this war to an early conclusion. It is a war that need never have started, had the 1954 and 1962 agreements been honoured, particularly in their military aspects.

We believe it is very important that our own treaty commitments be met, and we believe that the South Vietnamese people have a right to determine their own government, and that the South Vietnamese people have a right to decide for themselves whether they will participate in a reunification of Viet-Nam. I would not agree that this is an uglier war than some of the larger wars. We're not seeing in North Viet-Nam the kind of blitz, for example, that you people had during World War II.

If you want to visit Hanoi today, you can land at a normal airport, you can go into the city, live in a hotel, wander around the city. You'd have to look pretty hard to find damage in Hanoi. We have not been attacking civilians as such. Some civilians have unfortunately been killed. A good many civilians themselves are a part of the war operation, that is driving trucks to the South with men and arms on board, manning the barges, locomotives, things of that sort.

But pilots have been instructed not to hit civilian targets. Some military targets have been taken off the list because they do involve a substantial risk of civilian casualties. The pilots go to extraordinary effort to avoid civilian casualties. Nevertheless there have been some. There have been far larger civilian casualties in South Viet-Nam and we know that those are acts of deliberate policy. You don't go around assassinating village chiefs and school teachers, and public health officers, and people of that sort, or kidnapping entire villages, by accident. And so we have to take that into account as well. Such a mistake as you mentioned, about bombing some refugees, thinking that they were Viet Cong—that occurs in all military operations—we regret that very much.

But the point I would like to emphasize is that this fighting could be brought to an end very quickly indeed—very quickly indeed if the North Vietnamese were prepared to keep their armed forces at home, and leave their immediate neighbours alone in Laos and South Viet-Nam—it's just as simple as that.

Question: Is this a war for the containment of China, or is it simply a war for the independence of South Viet-Nam? Could you tell us precisely what your war aims are?

Answer: There is a choice between those two objectives. My guess is that if the authorities in Peking were to throw their weight behind peace in South-East Asia, there would be peace in South-East Asia. But nevertheless the immediate events which brought our armed forces into South Viet-Nam were the movement of substantial numbers of North Vietnamese men in arms, including now some 20 regiments of their North Vietnamese regular army, into South Viet-Nam for the purpose of imposing a political settlement on the South by force.

Now this cuts right across our commitments under the SEATO Treaty. Under Article IV of that treaty, each signatory determines what steps it will take to meet the common danger in the event of an aggression by means of armed attack, and it was specifically understood at the time, that would apply to an aggression by Ho Chi Minh, as well as to others. Now the Chinese are not actively involved in this situation in South Viet-Nam. We do know that they are trying to stir up problems for the Thais in the north-east section of Thailand.

China has publicly announced that Thailand is next on the list, but the key point is that if these countries would live at peace, we would be the first to give that our full support—leave these countries alone ourselves, get out of there.

Question: But are you saying that Peking could stop the South Viet-Nam war if it wanted to?

Answer: I'm saying that if Peking were to throw its full weight behind an immediate peace in South-East Asia, that would have very immediate results, because if they were to cut off the supplies that they are sending to Hanoi and would insist to Hanoi that Hanoi return to the provisions of the 1954 and 1962 agreements, there could be peace very promptly.

Question: Mr. Rusk, in bombing North Viet-Nam, America has brought a great deal of moral obloquy upon herself around the world. Do you think that this military game is really worth the candle?

Answer: I don't know what you mean by "moral obloquy" around the world. I was out in Asia myself at the time of the bombing of the POL in Hanoi and Haiphong, talking to Asians, Asian Governments, Asian newspapermen. I didn't sense any moral obloquy out there. from those who live on the firing line, from those who have a stake in the outcome, and that includes most of the free nations of Asia. The point is that the moral obloquy ought to rest with those who have started this affair, and who refuse to bring it to an end.

Question: But are you getting any military benefit from this bombing now? As one understands it, the buildup of the North Vietnamese forces in South Viet-Nam is even greater now than it was before the bombing began.

Answer: Oh I think it's no accident that the other side is concentrating now on trying to get an unconditional and permanent cessation of the bombing. I think that would not be their main object unless it were hurting.

So from a military point of view, it is important. But also there's a political aspect of this as well. If North Viet-Nam could sit there, indefinitely, safe and comfortable, while it sends its men and arms into South Viet-Nam, what would be their incentive ever to make peace?

Question: Mr. Rusk, there is general feeling . . . that you should de-escalate, stop the bombing in the North and move into a position from which negotiations would at any rate be possible, and the feeling is that you will not do this, because of what was originally an exclusive Oriental fear: the fear of loss of face. Is there anything in this?

Answer: No, this is not a question of loss of face. The other side is now saying that we must stop the bombing, unconditionally and permanently. This is a rather different thing than the notion of suspending the bombing. Last autumn, a year ago, we had many suggestions from the other side, that if we stopped the bombing for a period, that something might happen — we might be able to get some talks started and find a way to bring this matter to a conclusion. Well, in fact, we stopped the bombing for twice as long as had been suggested by the other side, and the only thing we got for it was a demand that we take Hanoi's four points — get out of South Viet-Nam, and accept the Liberation Front as the sole spokesman for the South Vietnamese people. Now they've changed their view on this. We must now, they say, stop permanently and unconditionally, because a suspension is somehow an ultimatum.

So this makes it important for us to know what would happen if we stopped the bombing.

Question: Are you satisfied this enormous cost of the Viet-Nam war is resulting in tangible military gains? Are you confident you're getting the right kind of military advice in Viet-Nam?

Answer: I have no doubt about the skill and the professional judgment and the capabilities of our military leaders, as well as the men in uniform out there — it's a most extraordinary performance. What we're trying to do is to prevent North Viet-Nam achieving a military victory. Now there is therefore, a military component in this situation, because after all is said and done, at the end of the day, here come two regiments down the road from the North. Someone has to decide, do you get out of their way, or do you meet them? We feel that we must meet them. Now that is a decision that we cannot avoid. Now of course it is an expensive war, but we do believe that what happens here has something to do with the prospects of general peace . . . I don't see how we're going to come to peace by allowing people to overrun their neighbours by force.

Question: Are you satisfied with the kind of political, social, and economic advances which may be taking place, or should be taking place in South Viet-Nam — things like land reform, for instance?

Answer: Well I think the most important political development this past year has been the election of the Constituent Assembly to draft a constitution under which elections will be held for a national government. This was begun on the initiative of the present military directory in January of 1966. This was repeated by this leadership at the Honolulu meeting, and we put ourselves behind it because we thought it was a very good idea. Now we'll know by the end of

March, or early April, what the shape of that constitution will be. We do believe that the South Vietnamese leadership is fully committed to that transition to an elective government.

We were encouraged by the numbers of those who turned out to elect a Constituent Assembly. Candidates do represent the various elements in the population, the Buddhists and the Catholics, and the Montagnards and the other sects, and so we think there is now the making of representative government on the way.

Question: What kind of political life in a peaceful South Viet-Nam would the U.S. concede to the National Liberation Front?

Answer: I think that if the Viet Cong were to lay down their arms, and take part in the normal political processes of the country, there are ways that could be found to permit them to do so, and this is political participation. These people can take part in the politics of the country if they're willing to. But they bitterly resisted the recent elections. Hanoi thus far has not accepted the notion that the South Vietnamese people can elect their own government, and themselves decide on what their attitude is toward the reunification of the country.

We'd like to see these matters settled by the people concerned. Now this can be done if people lay down their arms and adopt political tactics.

Question: Could you say whether the changes that have been taking place in China over the last few weeks have made any greater the likelihood of peaceable change?

Answer: It's very hard to assess that. We are well aware that what is happening in China is of the greatest importance. Quite frankly we don't quite fully understand its significance. Ignorance on this doesn't embarrass us particularly because we suspect that Mr. Ho Chi Minh doesn't fully understand what is going on there, and Mao Tse-tung doesn't fully understand either. It may be that the events in China may give Hanoi somewhat more freedom of action than they might have felt they had a little earlier. And so we're exploring the possibilities here to find out whether or not that is possibly the case, but we just don't know yet.

Question: Are you satisfied that the other side knows precisely what the U.S. wants in a peace settlement?

Answer: I think so. We've over and over again made essential points public—the 14 points that we put out at the beginning of 1966—have been developed somewhat further in detail during the year. But basically it is that we accept the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962 as a basis for peace in South-East Asia; that we let the South Vietnamese make up their own minds about their own government and about the question of reunification; that we're prepared to enter into any kind of discussions, conferences, formal negotiations, private contacts on the total problem or any part of it; and that if there can be peace, we would be glad to participate in a very far-reaching development program for all of South-East Asia in which North Vietnam can participate.

On tour in South-East Asia, the well-known Dutch author and lecturer on military, political and economic subjects, Maj. Gen. Dr. M.W.J.M. Broekmeijer visited SEATO Headquarters, where he is shown (left) being greeted by Secretary-General Jesus M. Vargas.

Question: Would you settle for a neutralist South Viet-Nam government?

Answer: Well, we have said in our 14 Points that as far as we are concerned, the nations of South-East Asia can be neutral, or non-aligned if that is their desire, and as a matter of fact South Viet-Nam was a protocol state to the South-East Asia Treaty Organization, rather than a signatory, because they were in a position of neutrality, under those arrangements. We're prepared to see South-East Asia neutral if that is what they want to be. What we would like to know is whether those in the North—Hanoi, Peking, the rest of them, would permit South-East Asia to be neutral.

Economic Progress & the Role of Aid

Excerpts from an address by President Ayub Khan of Pakistan at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, on November 18, 1966.

Pakistan today is a society in transition. So swift is the pace of development that in many ways it is difficult to present an exact picture at a particular moment of time. In order to understand the Pakistan of today therefore one must understand the aspirations of the people of Pakistan to forge a new pattern of life for themselves.

The most significant manifestation of the spirit of change is to be found in the economic field. Pakistan's economic progress in recent years has been the result of social and political measures initiated by Government just before the beginning of the present decade. This economic progress, which has been assessed variously, ranging from satisfactory to remarkably rapid, has induced significant changes in the social set up, the full impact of which has still to be fully analyzed.

Towards the end of the 1940s Pakistan found itself faced with the opportunities as well as the responsibilities of freedom. After a decade of painful efforts to establish political, economic and social institutions suited to the genius of the people, there emerged only a shaky apparatus of government, a blueprint for development but a virtually stagnant economy, and a succession of economic crises which threatened political stability. It was therefore time for a change and change was brought about. On the economic front, simple but effective economic remedies were applied. Financial discipline was restored and from a system of controls which had stifled the economy, the country reverted to the operation of market mechanisms within reasonable bounds. The tax system was simplified. The Government learnt to live within its means at home and expenditure of foreign exchange was regulated within the resources available.

At the same time a massive development effort was launched with generous assistance from friendly countries. An important aspect of this effort was that emphasis was placed on effective mobilization of domestic resources. In the villages an unbounded reservoir of energy and dynamism was released by the land reforms and the restoration of a system of prices which assured a fair return to the tiller of the soil. For the first time the farmer could earn enough from his land and be certain that the fruits of his labour would not be enjoyed by others. The landlords were themselves liberated from their life of ease and luxury and obliged to make more economic use of their remaining holdings.

Change in the village

The Government helped direct this awakening in the rural areas into constructive channels by initiating a new politico-economic organization of the village society. The traditional leadership of the village society provided by the landlord was replaced by a system of basic democracy which involved self-government in the village by elected representatives of the people themselves. The attention of this leadership was directed, among other things, to organizing and carrying out works of local significance with the help of funds provided by the Central and Provincial Governments but also by monetary contributions and supply of surplus labour from the village itself.

Profound social, political and economic changes have been brought about in village life. These have in turn resulted in a great urge among the people to improve their living conditions and to produce more. The Government has met this urge in the villages by giving the peasants not only advice and guidance but also improved seeds and fertilizers, plant protection services free of cost, electricity connections for new tubewells, and agricultural machinery either by outright sale or on a rental basis. Today the farmer finds himself at the threshold of a new life and is willing, and indeed anxious, to modernize.

Pakistan's first effort at economic planning in the mid-fifties was rather disappointing due to lack of experience, scarcity of capital resources, and above all, political and economic instability. The Second Five Year Plan (1960-65) was built on the experience thus acquired and the lessons learned. The targets of the plan were modest and within our means. More important still, it was executed in a stable political climate. When it ended last year, the targets fixed for all sectors of the economy had been exceeded. As against an outlay of $4,880 million envisaged in the plan, an amount of $5,260 million had been invested. The gross national product had increased by 29 per cent compared to the plan's anticipation of 24 per cent. The manufacturing sector had developed at an annual compound growth rate of 14 per cent. Export earnings

had recorded an increase of 7 per cent against the expected 3 per cent. Domestic savings had exceeded the plan's estimate by $10 million. The rise in exports and domestic savings had reduced the contribution of foreign aid to total investment from the estimated 50 per cent to 36 per cent.

By far the most encouraging development was a break-through in agriculture. The growth rate for the first time rose from the stagnant 1.0 per cent during the 1950s to 3.4 per cent, more than offsetting the increase in population. The output of foodgrains increased by 20 per cent, the yield of cotton by 20 per cent and sugar cane by 26 per cent, to mention only a few major items. At the present time we have to spend something like $210 million on importing foodgrains, mostly in foreign exchange. Unless this drain on our resources can be reduced through self-sufficiency in food, our efforts at industrial progress are adversely affected. The massive development program for agriculture therefore has the following objectives:—

1. To increase the real income of the farmers.
2. To achieve self-sufficiency in food requirements to the extent compatible with the other needs of the economy aiming at the same time at improving nutritional standards and at meeting the demand for export crops.
3. To promote agricultural development by a more vigorous induction of private investment and further improvement in agricultural organization.
4. To promote by policies and investments those crop and livestock production patterns that will utilize most economically the human, land and water resources of the country.

In 1961 the Government established agricultural development corporations in each of the provinces, in order to organize the supplies needed by farmers and to provide them with technical knowledge. Two agricultural universities have also been established. We are slowly pushing ahead on all fronts. Our achievements in this sector have been impressive but they leave no room for complacency. We are determined to spare no effort in meeting our requirements of food from our own resources, and in the Third Five Year Plan (1965-70) a "crash" program of family planning has been launched simultaneously with vigorous measures for increasing the production of foodgrains.

Higher targets

This plan began in July 1965, and we are now in its second year. It attempts to accelerate the rate of progress by making full use of the potential thus generated. Encouraged by the results of the Second Plan our targets have been set much higher. The capital outlay is twice that of the Second Plan. At an expenditure of $10,950 million, of which 64 per cent will be financed from domestic sources, we seek to increase our gross national product by 37 per cent giving an annual growth rate of 5 per cent. At its end we hope to provide 4.5 million new jobs, bring about an annual increase of 5 per cent in agriculture,

At the "Engineer's Day" exhibition at the Science Museum in London, President Ayub Khan and H.M. Queen Elizabeth talk with Major William Barker at the stand of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers of the British Army. Visit to the exhibition was one of the first engagements of the President's 10-day State visit to Britain.

10 per cent in industry and 9 per cent in export earnings. The establishment of these targets is a measure of the quiet confidence with which we face the challenges of the future.

The major limitation on the pace of development in Pakistan today is the limitation imposed by the overall availability of resources and the creation of the infrastructure and facilities required for growth of industry. The development potential of the country far exceeds the resources which we can mobilize in the public sector to carry out the development program.

The Third Five Year Plan is the first of a series framed in the context of a 20-year Perspective Plan which outlines the country's long-term objectives and targets. The five main objectives of the Perspective Plan are: a sustained growth rate averaging 7.2 per cent per annum to quadruple the national income by 1985; universal literacy; full employment; removal of economic disparity between East and West Pakistan and elimination of the country's dependence on foreign assistance. Even after fulfilling this apparently ambitious growth target, the average per capita income in Pakistan by 1985 will be just about $196 per annum, compared to about $84 at present.

In framing the Third Five Year Plan we have kept in view a development perspective which foresees a gradual reduction, and ultimate elimination of the country's dependence on foreign assistance. We fully appreciate the value of foreign assistance that has been provided to us so far and are conscious of the limitation on the pace of development that this goal of reducing our dependence on foreign assistance imposes. But we feel that sovereign independent nations must plan to be independent of foreign assistance as quickly as possible. Foreign assistance cannot be construed as a substitute for domestic effort but only a supplement. As income levels rise and it becomes possible to mobilize bigger resources domestically, indigenous effort should gradually replace the assistance being obtained from abroad.

In our approach to economic planning we have been pragmatic. We have tried to mobilize the creative energies of the nation and to give all possible incentives for the stimulation of private initiative. The government has tried to provide a suitable framework for the private sector and to create those facilities which the private sector has neither the ability nor the willingness to develop. There have been no grand experiments in nationalization, no undue intervention in the private sector. In fact, most of the administrative and bureaucratic controls which previously hampered progress of the private sector have been gradually removed. There is a constant review of the measures needed to be taken in order to fit government policies to our developing needs.

The result has been a rapid growth of private enterprise in Pakistan. This has certainly yielded rich rewards but it has also led to some problems. We have to ensure that in Pakistan, private enterprise continues to move towards that stage of enlightenment where making of high profits and their reinvestment ceases to be the major criterion of success and the larger interests of society become the predominant objective, It is our firm policy to prevent excessive concentration of income and wealth in the hands of a few, to distribute economic opportunities widely and so to regulate private enterprise that society as a whole benefits by it. It is our intention to humanize all such vested interests as stand in the way of a progressive, dynamic society. We are determined to see that the anachronistic structure in the rural areas which has now been humanized through land reforms, does not emerge in the industrial or the social spheres. The new industrial class must turn its energies to efficient economic management of the country and refrain from conspicuous consumption and ostentatious living.

Islamic Socialism

The ultimate aim of all our efforts in the economic and social spheres is to move speedily towards the attainment of Islamic Socialism in Pakistan. The term "Islamic Socialism" is almost interchangeable with "welfare state". In addition to the familiar welfare goals, Islamic Socialism implies that the cultural and religious heritage of the country should be preserved and not allowed to be destroyed in the ruthless pursuit of economic development. It is therefore a concept much broader than the "welfare state" and embraces all phases of individual and national life demanding observance of certain spiritual and moral values in them This can only be done by statesmen. We hope therefore that it is the statesmen who would come to rule the affluent countries.

What is basic to the establishment of Islamic Socialism is the creation of equal opportunities for all rather than an equal distribution of wealth. The important thing is that every individual must be given the fullest opportunity to develop his natural talents and that he should not be inhibited by an oppressive economic and social framework.

There are three cornerstones of this policy of ensuring equal opportunities to which we are committed. First, it is the intention of the government to provide

universal free primary education to all as quickly as possible. Secondly, it is our aim to ensure a system of merit scholarships at the secondary education level. Thirdly, we intend to provide competitive entry to jobs at all levels. These objectives are already embodied in the Constitution. Their achievement will automatically ensure that a child gets the maximum possible opportunity for advancement irrespective of his economic or social class.

Our objectives go far beyond providing equal opportunities in the field of education and jobs. The government is committed to providing all the welfare facilities which are by now a common feature in the western world. We intend to cover a large part of the population with social security legislation over the period of the Perspective Plan (1965-85). Thus, the coverage of health services will be increased about ten times and every family provided with a decent house to live in by constructing about 16 million new housing units in the next 20 years.

The government is also determined that a certain minimum income should be assured to every citizen. At present, about 40 per cent of the total households in East Pakistan and about 24 per cent in West Pakistan obtain a monthly income of less than $21. Such a maldistribution of income is totally unacceptable. We are determined to ensure that no household should have a monthly income of less than $21 by 1985. This will at least provide the minimum facilities of life and protect a large segment of the population against the constant fear of privation and hunger.

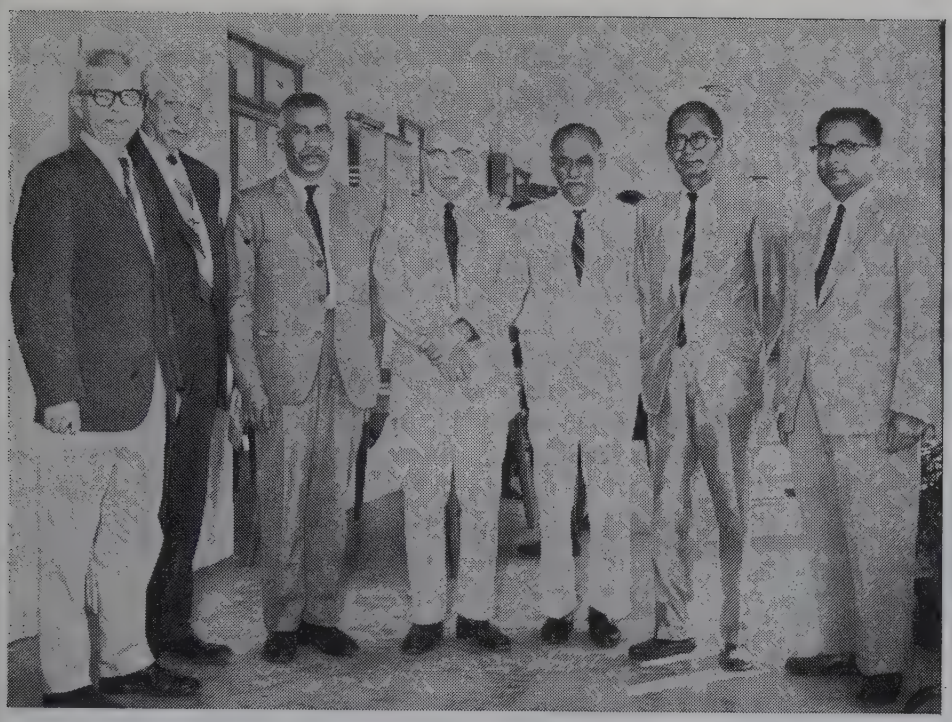
In the Third Five Year Plan we have provided, as I have stated earlier, that more than two-thirds of resources would be of domestic origin and only less than one-third would be obtained by way of foreign assistance. Though the size of the development effort contemplated in the Third Plan is roughly double that achieved during the Second Plan period, the total aid required from the Consortium would be only of the order of $2,700 million against about $2,240 million obtained during the Second Plan period. In fact, under our policy of diversification of the resources of assistance and the possibility of drawing upon the assistance which is already in the pipeline, we would only be seeking a marginal increase in the rate of new aid pledged by the Consortium of the friendly Western countries.

It was unfortunate that at the peak of the tempo of our development effort and within a few days of the launching of the Third Plan, we suffered a shock by the postponement of the Consortium meeting and later by the disturbance of peace in the sub-continent. We went through a very trying period, but the response of the people of Pakistan to the challenge posed by these developments was highly encouraging. We were able to preserve the essential core of our development effort despite the cut forced upon us by circumstances and have been able to restore the tempo of development in the second year of the plan. We are making every effort and imposing all possible sacrifices on ourselves in order to preserve the size and objectives of the Third Five Year Plan, but the long-term aid outlook is still clouded by uncertainty.

The concept of foreign aid emerged from a spontaneous concern among the richer section of the world for the less developed part in the pursuit of a better life. Within a short period of 15 years this grand concept has developed into a controversial theme. The aid-giving countries appear to be somewhat disillusioned with foreign aid because according to them it has not so far achieved any significant improvement in the economic condition of the developing countries; the aid-receiving countries are becoming increasingly concerned at the methodology of assistance.

In my view, the inflow of foreign resources has a two fold purpose viz: it augments the domestic savings for investment and serves as a source of foreign exchange for capital imports. This external aid, whether it comes in the form of investment in the private sector, or government-to-government aid in the form of grants or loans, plays a vital role in the scheme of development. We therefore recognize that adequate guarantees and facilities have to be provided in order to ensure that capital continues to come in. To this end, liberal investment concessions have been given in Pakistan to foreign capital. But more investment is not enough unless it is accompanied by an enlightened concept of international trade. The present pattern of world trade poses for Pakistan, in common with the other developing countries, problems of a crucial nature. The prices of our agricultural raw materials have declined over the years, while the prices of the manufactures we have to import from developed countries have been rising steadily. The terms of trade therefore continue to fall. Recently published statistics show that in 32 less-developed countries the debt liability now absorbs 7 per cent of the export earnings as compared with only 3 per cent in 1955. To provide aid and to deny trade to less developed countries amounts almost to taking away with one hand what is given with the other.

There is the other equally grave problem of the disposal of our industrial products in international markets. If we are to finance from our own resources



The clinical investigation committee of the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory held its first meeting at Dacca, East Pakistan, at the end of November, 1966. Among those who met to review the activities of the laboratory were, from left: Dr. R.A. Phillips, director of the laboratory; Dr. Carl V. Moore, chairman of the department of medicine, Washington University, St Louis; Lt. Col. S.M.H. Bokhari, project director, National Health Laboratories, Islamabad; Dr. Kendrick W. Hare, deputy director of the laboratory; Dr. A.K. Abdul Wahed, consultant to the laboratory; Dr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, professor of medicine, Institute of Post-graduate Medicine, Dacca; and Dr. K.A. Monsur, director of the Institute of Public Health, East Pakistan.

our future growth, it is imperative that we should increase our exports at the rate of at least six to seven per cent per annum in the coming years. Since the demand for agricultural raw materials is inelastic and prices uncertain, we have to make a major effort to find markets for our manufactures and semi-manufactures. Efforts in this direction can succeed only if industrially advanced countries adopt outward looking policies and not impose tariffs, quota restrictions, internal taxes or other artificial barriers on our exports.

A recent United Nations survey indicates that if developed countries were to purchase $10 billion worth of manufactures from under-developed countries by 1980, this would substantially benefit the latter, although the transaction would represent just 1 per cent of the additional demand for manufactures in the world.

Developed countries should therefore be prepared to accept structural changes in their economies so that simple manufactures are vacated in favour of developing countries in order to enable them to improve their export earnings, meet their increasing foreign debt bloigations and enlarge their capacity for importing more sophisticated manufactures from developed countries.

The central point in this Develoment Decade is this: if the developed countries mean well for three-fourths of the human race who live in Asia and Africa, the developing countries must be enabled to pay their own way in moving towards sustained economic growth.

"Tied" assistance

Having accepted that the international community owes it to itself and to the peace and prosperity of the world to come to the assistance of developing countries, the implications that follow from this basic philosophy must also be accepted. It is not only the volume of assistance but also the terms on which assistance is provided which is of primary importance. The practice of "tying" loans to a particular source of procurement makes them in effect nothing but suppliers' credit whose main purpose is to promote the exports of that particular country, irrespective of the economies offered by a multilateral system of competitive trade. At the present stage of this international partnership for progress, there is need to take a hard look at the terms of loans granted to developing countries. For instance, in the last few years, while the gap between the rich and the poor nations of the world has been widening, the flow of foreign assistance has remained virtually static; in fact, as a function of incomes and imports, it has declined. The debt servicing burden of developing countries has been rising steadily. In 1965, total official assistance channelled to developing countries was $6.3 billion but the amount repayable by them as interest and amortization alone amounted to over $3.5 billion. They thus gave

back more than half of what they received in aid.

We are not unmindful of the balance of payments difficulties facing some of the aid-giving countries. But the burdensome nature of the problems facing us can be greatly relieved without much cost if a genuine attempt is made to find solutions. Some countries, notably UK, and Canada, have demonstrated their genuine concern for the interest of developing countries by providing interest-free loans despite their internal economic difficulties. What is needed is a much wider appreciation of the need for a substantial increase in the flow of assistance and a perceptible improvement in the terms of such assistance.

It would perhape be unrealistic to suggest in the present world situation that political or security objectives should be divorced from the motives that govern the quantum and distribution of foreign assistance. I fear however that the focus of foreign aid policy is progressively but perceptibly shifting from its primary objective of a collective struggle against poverty to short-term non-economic objectives. I very much hope that it will be possible for responsible world leaders to distinguish clearly between the short-term advantage and long-term objectives of foreign aid. Only by focussing attention on the latter, can the forces that help the process of development be channelled in the right direction. It should not be forgotten that favourable prospects for economic development have a great deal of relevance to the ability of countries to maintain their territorial integrity and political independence and mark a contribution to the maintenance of world peace.

Economic aid is, therefore, not entirely an altruistic gesture. On the contrary it is becoming an instrument through which, in the present-day world, influence is beginning to be exercised by Great Powers.

The question before the smaller nations is very simply this: how to conduct their affairs with the Great Powers so that while their development needs are met and they move towards a better economic future, their national interests and sovereignty are also safeguarded at the same time. In other words, they have to ensure that the price paid for economic aid is not so excessive that they in effect barter away their independence.

It will be seen that on the part of the Great Powers this situation calls for concrete evidence of generous self-abnegation and non-interference in our internal affairs. For the recipient states this entails a balancing of commitments in dealing with these powers.

Pakistan wants to have the friendship of all its neighbours and of all those who are not its immediate neighbours.

The size and population of our country, its location, and the faith and ideology which animates our 113 million people, define the limits within which our bilateral dealings have to develop. In one way or another we have direct relationship with all the Great Powers. Bonds of religious brotherhood and cultural affinity bind us to the Muslim world. We are developing mutually rewarding trade relations with an increasing number of countries. With the Afro-Asian world we share common aspirations and a determination to fight poverty, disease and ignorance.

It is against this background that our policies must be viewed. The foreign policy which we pursue is based on the primacy of the welfare and happiness of our people.

In the task of building up a new world order based on goodwill, justice and tolerance each country must be both a donor and a recipient. Pakistan has tried always, within the limits of its endeavour, to play its full part as a loyal and law-abiding member of the world community.

But the world community's survival and welfare cannot be ensured unless the inequalities between, and lingering reservations about the sovereignty of all nations, big or small, can be removed. Thus alone, on the basis of international morality, can a better world emerge and a better future for all our peoples. (PIS).

Pres. Ayub's State Visit to Britain

The President of Pakistan, Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, made a State visit to the United Kingdom from November 17 to 28, 1966.

President Ayub had wide-ranging discussions on world affairs with British political leaders, and in a crowded program of activities visited London, Scotland, and Manchester and was the guest of H.M. Queen Elizabeth at Sandringham in Norfolk.

Pakistani nationals living in the United Kingdom turned out in thousands to greet him in each of the centres he visited.

He was decorated with the Royal Victorian Chain by the Queen.

Speaking at the Engineers' Day Exhibition at the

Science Museum in London on November 19, President Ayub said: "Technological advance has ultimately to be assessed in terms of the benefits it brings to mankind. Machines are only a means to their ultimate welfare and prosperity. Although science and technology have brought diverse benefits, they can do a great deal more. Two-thirds of our world — the underdeveloped and the developing — is still burdened with poverty, with inadequate food, clothing and shelter. It would be an ironic commentary on our times if billions of pounds were to be spent on exploring the unknown while the measurable problems of this known planet were to continue unsolved . . .

"Has the time not come for an international pooling of resources in a gigantic war on poverty, disease and hunger so that all nations may forge ahead to a better life?"

In Scotland, President Ayub urged Pakistanis living in Britain to take part in their country's development program. He said that there were excellent investment opportunities in Pakistan. He also advised Pakistanis to develop a spirit of fellow-feeling and to help one another in all possible ways. He urged students to equip themselves properly so that on their return they could help in the development of Pakistan. In Manchester, he again spoke to the Pakistani community on the progress and problems of their country.

President Ayub visited Dundee, centre of the world jute trade and an important customer of Pakistan, the Glenrothes Development Corporation, Nuclear Enterprises at Sighthill near Edinburgh, the Calder Hall atomic power station, petro-chemical installations at Carrington, and the Jodrell Bank radio telescope.

He was the guest of honour at a Commonwealth banquet given by Queen Elizabeth in London, a State banquet in Edinburgh, at civic dinners in Dundee and Manchester, and at a luncheon given by the Lord Mayor of London. He was also the guest of honour at a dinner given in London by the Pakistan Society.

In a farewell message to the Queen before his departure, President Ayub said:

"Hard work and a sense of fair play and justice coupled with a determination to press on with the task in the face of all odds have made your country truly great.

"The warmth with which my party and I have been received everywhere is a reflection of the innumerable close ties which stem from many hundred years of a mutually shared past. These ties are of enduring value and though their form may have changed, substance has been added to their content."

New Military Advisers

Rear Adm. S. M. Ahsan

Rear Admiral S.M. Ahsan, S. Pk, SQA, DSC, previously Chief, Military Planning Office, SEATO, from 1960 to 1964 has been appointed Chief of Naval Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Navy, succeeding Vice Admiral A.R. Khan. Rear Admiral Ahsan joined the former Indian Navy as a sub-lieutenant in October, 1940.

During the Second World War he saw active service in various theatres including the Atlantic. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in 1942.

Admiral Ahsan has commanded destroyers and was the first Commanding Officer of the Pakistan Navy's cruiser BABUR. Ashore, he has been a Principal Staff Officer in Naval Headquarters and was Chief of Staff Pakistan Navy in March, 1959.

He served as Naval Attache in the Pakistan Embassy in Washington in 1955-56 and was Deputy Chief and subsequently Chief, Military Planning Office, SEATO Headquarters.

Before assuming his new appointment, Admiral Ahsan was on deputation to the Government of East Pakistan as Chairman, Inland Water Transport Authority. He is concurrently SEATO Military Adviser for Pakistan.

Gen. Victor M. Osias

General Victor M. Osias was appointed Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines in January this year and is concurrently SEATO Military Adviser for the Philippines, succeeding General Ernesto S. Mata who is now Secretary of National Defence.

General Osias is a graduate of the Philippines Military Academy and also graduated from several higher educational institutions including the USAF Air Command and Staff School, Air University, Maxwell Air Base, Alabama and the Philippine Army Air Corps Flying School.

During the Second World War he participated in combat operations in Bataan and Corregidor.

During the Korean War he was Air Attache and Liaison officer for the Philippines at the United Nations Command in Tokyo.

His previous appointments have included Deputy Commander of Nicholas Air Base, Philippine Military Adviser's Representative and Deputy Chief of SEATO Military Planning Office in Bangkok.

Before assuming his new appointment, General Osias was Vice Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Gen. Sir M. Carver

General Sir Richard Michael Power Carver was appointed Commander-in-Chief, far East, and concurrently United Kingdom Military Adviser to SEATO on February 1, 1967.

General Carver was commissioned into the Royal Tank Corps in 1935. He was serving with 1st Royal Tank Regiment in Egypt at the outbreak of the Second World War and then joined the staff of headquarters, 7th Armoured Division. When HQ 30 Corps was formed as an Armoured Corps headquarters in Egypt in 1941 he was appointed GSO 2 and remained there until becoming GSO 1 of 7th Armoured Division at the age of 27, shortly before the Battle of El Alamein.

He remained in this post until he took over command of the 1st Royal Tank Regiment in the final stages of the campaign in North Africa. He continued to command the regiment in Italy, where they landed at Salerno, and for the first three weeks of the fighting in the Normandy beachhead, when he left to take over command of the 4th Independent Armoured Brigade at the age of 29.

He commanded this brigade for the rest of the war in north-west Europe and afterwards in Germany until 1947, when he went to the Fighting Vehicles Directorate of the Ministry of Supply until September, 1950.

After a spell at HQ Allied Land Forces Central Europe at Fontainebleau, he went in 1952 to SHAPE as head of the international inter-service staff. He was then posted to East Africa, where he was Deputy Chief of Staff to General Sir George Erskine and Chief of Staff to General Sir Gerald Lathbury in the Mau-Mau emergency.

He was Director of Plans at the War Office from February 1958 until December 1959 when he was appointed Commander, 6 Infantry Brigade Group and Commander, Munster Garrison.

On the 4th September 1962 he became GOC 3rd Division and was promoted major-general. In Februray 1964 he went with most of his Division to Cyprus to take command of the Anglo-Turkish-Greek Truce Force. When this was replaced by the United Nations Force in March, he became its Deputy Commander, as well as commanding the British contingent. He handed over command of 3rd Division in August 1964 and became Director, Army Staff Duties at the Ministry of Defence on 7th October 1964. In July 1966 he was appointed Commander of United Kingdom Far East Land Forces.

On the 1st of February 1967 General Carver was appointed Commander-in-Chief Far East and concurrently United Kingdom Military Adviser to SEATO.

He is the author of two books: "El Alamein" and "Tobruk", and also wrote the regimental history of the Royal Scots Greys, 1918-1945.

He is married, with two sons and two daughters.

Defence Briefs

Brigadier R. B. Dawson, Commander of the Northern Military District, will succeed Major-General W.S. McKinnon as Chief of the New Zealand General Staff in March. (NZIS).

* * *

Three officers of the Royal Thai Army completed studies at the United States Army Finance School in Indiana on December 16. The group attended a course in techniques of review and analysis. The three-week finance course in designed to give officers a working knowledge of review and analysis functions as related to army management systems. (PRD).

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The first of ten Mirage III-D jet trainers built in Australia has been handed over to the Royal Australian Air Force. The III-D was developed by the Marcel Dassault factory in France as an Australian variant of the III-B two-seat aircraft, to assist in conversion of jet pilots to the single-seat Mirage III-O fighter. The Mirage program comprises 100 fighters and ground-attack aircraft as well as the trainers. (AIS).

The period of service for single New Zealand artillerymen in Viet-Nam has been reduced from 15 to 12 months, as the result of an increase in recruiting. (NZIS).

* * *

Brigadier S.C. Graham replaced Brigadier O.D. Jackson as commander of the Australian Task Force in Viet-Nam last month. Brig. Jackson has been appointed Chief of Staff, Eastern Command. Brig. Graham attended a course at the Imperial Defence College last year. Before that he commanded the Jungle Warfare Training Centre at Canungra, Queensland.

The United Kingdom will set up and operate a detection station in Western Australia to monitor the partial nuclear test ban treaty. The site at a Royal Australian Air Force base at Pearce has been used by the United States for scientific research. (AIS).

* * *

The RAAF base at Tindal in Australia's Northern Territory will be completed by March 1968 at a cost of $7.84 million. Tindal is one of a chain of air bases across northern Australia and New Guinea. The Australian Army will build a $5.6 million signals installation at Watsonia, Victoria. (AIS).

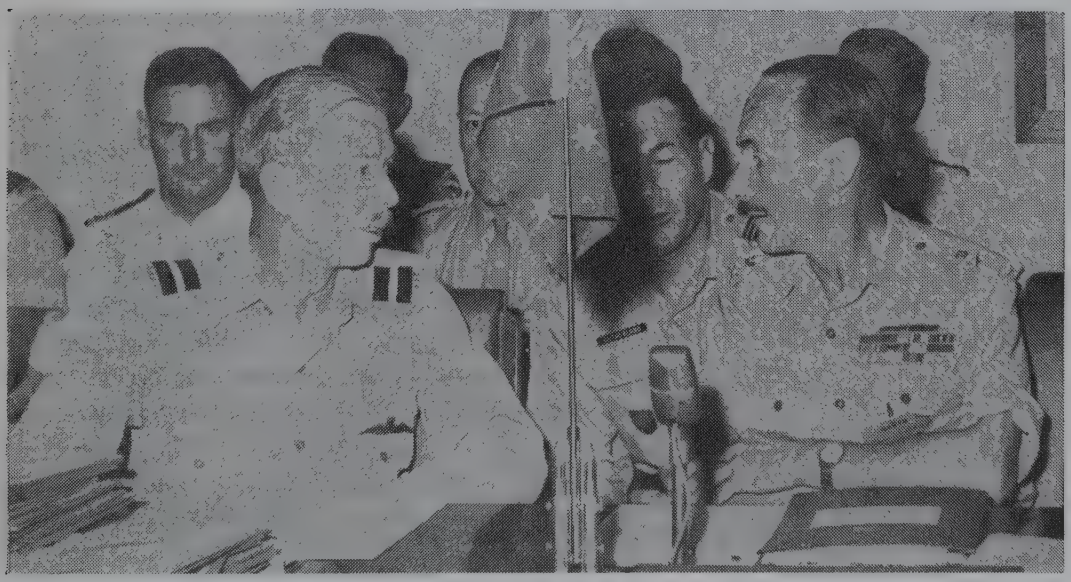
Military Advisers' Final Communique

(December 8, 1966)

Military Advisers of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization ended their 25th conference in Bangkok today. They met under the chairmanship of General Ernesto S. Mata, Military Adviser for the Philippines.

The conference reaffirmed a determination to maintain and increase the effectiveness of SEATO in safeguarding the Treaty Area against Communist aggression.

The Military Advisers took note of the military situation in South Viet-Nam and the action being taken in the Pacification and Revolutionary Development Program of that country. They expressed satisfaction on the increased contribution of SEATO member nations to South Viet-Nam's struggle against Communist aggression.



Australian Military Adviser, Lt. Gen. Sir John Wilton (right) with Air Commodore K.S. Hennock.

The Military Advisers gave particular attention to the intensive military and other efforts externally directed against South Viet-Nam, Laos and Thailand. They stressed the importance of SEATO programs to assist member countries to counter Communist subversion and praised Thailand's staunch action against such threat to that country.

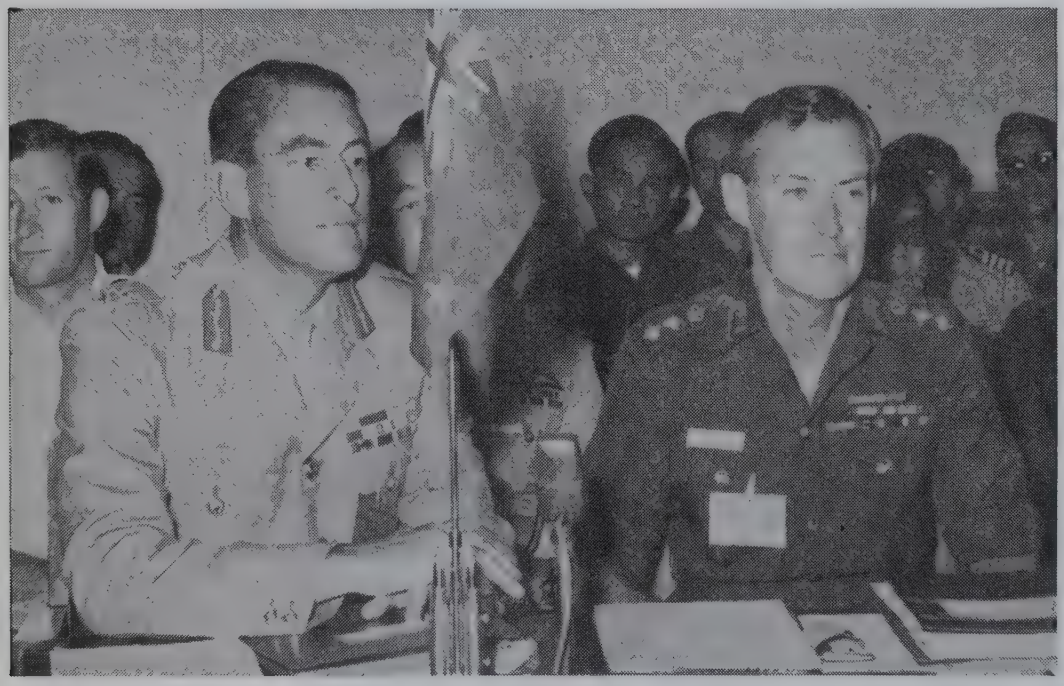
The conference approved a revised schedule of military exercises. They also revised and updated military plans and procedures designed to further strengthen the defence of the Treaty Area against Communist aggression.

Reports were given by the Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office, Major General Abhichart Dhiradhamrong, on progress made since the last meet-

ing of the Military Advisers at Canberra in June this year.

The Secretary-General, Lieutenant General Jesus Vargas, addressed delegates on the general political situation in the Treaty Area and on SEATO civil projects designed to counter Communist subversion. He also reported that work on construction of the new SEATO Headquarters building in Bangkok is progressing satisfactorily and should be completed by mid-1967.

Military Advisers attending the conference were: Lieutenant General Sir John Wilton, KBE, CB, DSO (AUSTRALIA), Lieutenant General L W. Thornton, CB, CBE (NEW ZEALAND), General Ernesto S. Mata. AFP (PHILIPPINES), Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya (THAILAND), Air Chief Marshal Sir John Grandy, KCB, KBE, DSO, RAF (UNITED KINGDOM), Admiral U.S.G. Sharp, USN (UNITED STATES). Observers: Lieutenant Colonel Andre Rottier (FRANCE), Group Captain Kamal Ahmad (PAKISTAN).



Lt. Gen. L. W. Thornton, New Zealand's Military Adviser (left) with Col. N.R. Ingle, his representative at SEATO Headquarters.

Aust. Troop Build-up Will Help Civic Aid

The Australian Government's decision to increase its military commitment in Viet-Nam is seen as part of a larger plan to help achieve peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Holt, said this when commenting on the increases.

The Government decided to increase the number of combat and support troops in South Viet-Nam early this year from 4,300 to 5,200 officers and men It will also send the recently-acquired modern destroyer Hobart, a team of Navy frogmen and eight Canberra bombers to support Australian ground forces. The Royal Australian Air Force already operates squadrons of Caribou transports and Iroquois helicopters in Viet-Nam.

Mr. Holt said the build-up will give the Australian units a greater capacity to meet their tasks.

"Assistance in the social and economic fields is an essential part of our contribution for the peace and stability of South-East Asia," he continued.

Material was being prepared to enable the Government to review soon its existing program of economic aid and welfare for South Viet-Nam.

The larger number of troops will give the Australians more time to devote to civil aid programs particularly in Phuoc Tuy Province where they are based (AIS).

The second of four 1,500-ton Oberon class submarines for the Royal Australian Navy was launched in Scotland on November 29, 1966. All the submarines are to be delivered by 1969. Each costs $10.3 million.

Agriculture, Training Needs Emphasized

The seventeenth meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia held in Karachi from November 14 to December 1, 1966 noted in its final communique:

That during the period 1964-1966, the economy of the Colombo Plan area presented a mixed picture. While the rate of growth had been maintained and improved upon in some countries, there was a slowing down and imbalance in others, resulting in their inability to reach the minimum target of 5 per cent per annum set by the United Nations for the Development Decade. This was the result of a combination of factors including abnormally adverse weather conditions, which brought about a considerable reduction in agricultural output and had widespread repercussions over the economics of these countries. While agriculture continued to be the mainstay of the economies of most of the developing countries in the Colombo Plan area, the rate of growth in agricultural production lagged behind and foodgrain output did not reach the expected level. However, industrial production in the region continued to expand.

Development expenditure

Development expenditure in many countries of the region continued to rise during the period under review; much of it was devoted to infra-structure investments to lay the foundation for future growth. During 1965-66, development expenditure declined in some countries. Efforts were made to mobilize additional resources through taxation and borrowing outside the banking system. Deficit financing and a higher rate of monetary expansion created pressures on domestic price levels in several countries. The level of public expenditure on development per head over the area as a whole continues to remain low.

The growth potential in many of the developing countries of the Colombo Plan region has been closely linked with their respective capacities to increase foreign exchange earnings through exports. The value of exports from the area as a whole continued to rise but the rate of increase declined from 10 per cent in 1963 to 6 per cent in 1964 and to a little over 4 per cent in 1965. By contrast, imports which remained restricted in many countries due to shortages of foreign exchange, rose at an annual rate of about 5 to 7 per cent. As a result of these trends the visible trade deficit in the region widened from $1,968 million in 1963 to $2,281 million in 1965.

The total aid provided by Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United Kingdom and US to the developing countries in the region since the beginning of the Plan was $19,800 million including technical aid, capital aid and commodities. The value of the aid provided in the year 1965-66 was $2,850 million. An increased amount of aid is being contributed by regional members to one another. There is also substantial private investment in the Colombo Plan area from member countries.

The committee took note of the fact that while there has been an increase in the gross volume of external assistance in the Colombo Plan framework, this has been partially offset by increasing interest and capital repayment obligations. Already a situation has been reached in which a substantial proportion of the assistance obtained by developing countries is being repaid in the form of interest and instalment payments on debts contracted earlier. In recent years, some of the Colombo Plan donor countries have provided dovelopment loans on more liberal terms, which have had the effect of raising the real value of assistance.

The committee noted that the achievement of adequate growth depended, inter alia, on an increase of trade between the developing countries themselves and with the industrially advanced countries, and that more liberal trade policies and commodity stabilization measures which tended to increase the export earnings of developing countries would reduce the need for external assistance.

Technical cooperation has contributed to the economic development of the region since the Plan started. The total expenditure on technical cooperation rose by over 21 per cent from $110.6 million in 1964-65 to a record point of $134.1 million in 1965-66. The number of experts who rendered technical advice to the developing countries rose from 1,186 to 1,404. Although expenditure on training increased from $20.2 million to $23.0 million, the number of training places in 1965-66 was 4,518 compared to 4,920 in the preceding year. Technical assistance on a large scale will continue to be necessary to enable the developing countries to derive maximum advantage from growing resources of modern technology and skills.

The committee noted with interest the progress

in the expansion of intra-regional technician training and recommended that countries of the Plan should give active support to intra-regional training in the form which may be decided upon by the countries concerned in the light of their particular circumstances.

The Committee reaffirmed the concept of third country technical cooperation under which a developing country, which has the ability to provide training places in its institutions or experts for advice in other developing countries, but is not in a position to meet the expenditure involved, can be assisted by one of the developed countries to finance the facilities provided.

The special topic for this year was "the relationship between population and economic development in the Colombo Plan area". The significance of this relationship varies from country to country. However, any increase in population growth without acceleration in the rate of economic development would hamper the advance of any country. The rate of growth of population has thus a direct bearing on the development prospects of the region. An important line of action regarding population control in developing countries is to reduce the birth rate. The committee noted that family planning measures had been adopted by several countries, and also noted the possibility of intensification and enlargement in the light of conditions prevailing in each country including further publicity, training, research, evaluation of performance, improvement of organization and statistics, provision of fiscal incentives, etc. Even small investments in family planning measures were likely to have a large impact on economic growth.

Recognizing the importance of agriculture in the economies of member countries and taking note of chronic food shortages occurring in the region, the Committee selected the following topic for its next meeting: "The availability and use of resources for incresing agricultural production in the Colombo Plan area".

The committee emphasized the need for a wider dissemination of information on achievements in the field of development by the member countries. The committee suggested that Colombo Plan Day (July 1) should be observed with greater zeal. Mass communication media, particularly radio and television, should be used to provide information regarding the Colombo Plan and its activities and member countries should be urged to provide the necessary facilities including exchange tours by media representatives. (BIS).

Thai Hill Tribes Experts Visit Aust., New Guinea

Three experts on hill tribes development recently returned to Thailand after completing a fact-finding mission among tribal people of Australia and New Guinea. The three experts are Nai Vichitr Piyaromya, of the Department of Public Welfare; Police Major

Thai hill tribe experts touring development projects in Papua-New Guinea and the Northern Territory of Australia, visit the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies in Canberra. Mr. K.B. Pounsett, the institute's technical officer (right) explains the recording of aboriginal legends, songs and music to Mr. Vichit Piyaromya, Department of Public Welfare, Pol. Maj. Pairot Busayanavin, acting director of the Hill Tribes Development Centre, and Mr. Dusit Komkapandhu, of the Tribal Research Centre, Chiengmai.

Pairot Busayanawin, Acting Director of the Hill Tribes Development Centre; and Nai Dusit Komkampandhu, of the Tribal Research Centre, Chiengmai.

They spent nearly eight weeks in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, administered by Australia, and made a particular study of development projects for people living in the New Guinea highlands.

In Australia, they toured the Northern Territory, visiting many Government and church mission aboriginal settlements.

In the New Guinea highlands, they saw programs that are steadily bringing about the social, economic and political advancement of the 650,000 highland people.

In Australia's Northern Territory, visits to settlements for aboriginal people were followed by discussion with officers of the Department of Territories in Darwin, capital of the Territory.

Among development projects they studied were coffee plantations and pig farms in New Guinea and fishing, forestry and handcraft industries in the Northern Territory.

Later, in Canberra, Australia's capital city, they had further discussion with development experts in the Department of Territories and visited the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies and the Faculty of Oriental Studies at the Australian National University.

Nai Vichitr said they had been greatly interested in the Australian system of providing mobile schools for smaller communities in the territories.

The mobile school units include a caravan that is used as a classroom and another as living quarters for the teacher. They can be towed from place to place wherever a community has settled or a work program is under way.

Major Pairot said the team had also been interested in the Australian "flying doctor" services that operated in the Northern Territory. (AIS).

Educational Projects Given US Support

Five projects for regional cooperation in education will be established in Asia—with American assistance—it was announced in Manila on November 28, 1966.

Addressing the closing session of a four-day conference of South-East Asia Ministers of Education, Mr. Eugene R. Black pledged immediate US monetary assistance—three million dollars—to help finance:

1. The Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok, Thailand;

2. National tropical medicine centres in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and the Republic of Vietnam;

3. A regional centre for graduate study and research in agriculture at Los Banos, Philippines;

4. A regional centre for education in science and mathematics in Penang, Malaysia;

5. A regional English-language centre in Singapore.

Mr. Black, President Johnson's adviser on Asian economic matters, said he had been "encouraged at the lengthening list of initiatives taken by Asians in the direction of regional cooperation."

"Following his earlier statements of encouragement to your far-reaching efforts, President Jonhson has authorized and instructed me to convey to you the following:

"First, the U.S. will provide its share of funds needed to fulfil your immediate plans; funds are available immediately from current appropriations to support these plans.

"Second, President Johnson will seek support from our Congress for longer-term commitments for multilateral assistance to regional education projects during their formative years." (USIS).

Pak. Grain Imports, Production Review

Mr. A.H.M.S. Doha, Pakistan's Minister for Agriculture and Works, has disclosed that long-term agreements for the supply of 200,000 tons of rice to Pakistan annually from Burma and Thailand are being finalized. He said the supply of wheat from the Western countries and Australia and the supply of rice from China, Thailand and Burma was being steadily maintained. In addition, wheat would be imported from the US under the PL-480 Agreement.

Mr. Doha said the Government was taking adequate steps to increase production of rice and wheat. He said the President had already issued a directive to boost the "Grow More Food Campaign" through supply of improved varieties of rice and wheat seeds to farmers.

He said 17,000 tons of a superior variety of Mexican wheat (Lermarejo and Panjamaro) had already been sown in West Pakistan. It was expected that by

the end of the wheat season (April-May) about 600,000 tons of wheat would be grown, half of which would be utilized as food and the remainder preserved as seeds.

He said the dwarf variety of the "miracle rice" (IRRI-8) was being produced at experimental farms in both East and West Pakistan. (PIS).

More US Food for Pakistan

Pakistan will receive more than $26 million worth of US wheat and other foodgrains following conclusion of an agreement signed at Rawalpindi on October 26, 1966.

The agreement was signed by Mr. I.A. Khan, Secretary, Economic Affairs Division, and Mr. Eugene M. Locke, US ambassador in Pakistan.

An amendment to the agreement signed by the Government of Pakistan and the United States in May, 1966, the new agreement will provide for the import of about 200,000 metric tons of wheat and about 200,000 metric tons of corn and other grains. These additional shipments will substantially help to augment Pakistan's existing supplies of foodgrains as well as to reduce the current pressure on prices.

The US ambassador noted that this is the second amendment to the current agreement, concluded under US Public Law 480, bringing the dollar value of food shipments made under it to a total of 57,970 million. dollars. The first amendment was signed in August and increased the wheat allotment by more than 30 per cent.

The wheat to be purchased under the second amendment has an export value of $13.3 million and the corn and other grains are valued at $12.8 million Payment for these foodgrains is made in rupees, most of which are then available to Pakistan to support its development program. (PIS).

IRRIGATION AID

Machinery for the construction of reservoirs in north-east Thailand has been presented to the Royal Irrigation Department of Thailand by the Australian Government. The equipment is valued at about $475,000.

The Irrigation Department is working on the construction of 1,000 reservoirs, of which 144 have been completed. (PRD).

Teams from the SEATO Clinical Research Centre are making a longterm study of the causative factors of bladder stones in north-east Thailand. Here, nurses from the centre, Mrs. Songsri Buranakarl and Mrs. Yubha Kasemsant take urine sample from an infant as part of an investigation of protein and mineral deficiency in early life, one of several potential factors.

NW Frontier Enters The Modern Age

The tribal areas of the North-West Frontier Region of West Pakistan have made rapid strides in various fields of development.

The areas cover 25,000 square miles which until a few years back were slumbering in the mediaeval ages. They are now fast developing along with other areas in Pakistan.

The Second Five Year Plan period ending in June 1965 saw an unprecedented spurt of development effort in all fields of life. This can be judged from the huge sum of money utilized in these areas during the period.

The Government of West Pakistan, on the basis of yearly budgets, had allocated a sum of $13.5 million for the development of tribal areas and merged areas in Peshawar and D.I. Khan Divisions during the plan period. Of this, $11.2 million or about 82 per cent of the total allocation was expended up to last June, while work is still in hand on various projects.

Encouraged by this achievement, the allocation for these areas under the Third Five Year Plan has been almost doubled to $26.6 million.

Major achievements of the Second Plan period were the opening of three colleges, six high schools, 36 middle/lower middle schools, 30 veterinary hospitals/dispensaries, 59 hospitals/dispensaries, a tuberculosis sanatorium, two tuberculosis wards, one child welfare centre, two primary health centres, afforestation of 152,000 acres and the opening of seven industrial centres.

The most significant progress has been in the education sector. This is signified by the tremendous increase in expanditure which rose from $23,000 in 1946-47 to about $1 million at the end of the plan period in June last. Three colleges were opened at Parachinar, Thana and Miranshah.

As compared to only 71 schools in the whole area at the time of independence, there are now 455 educational institutions imparting education to 36,550 students, including 5,000 girls. This represents a seven-fold rise in the number of students.

To provide qualified teachers to the ever-growing needs of the areas, a teacher training school has also been opened at Landikotal.

Technical workshops have been provided for vocational pursuits in the high schools at Jamrud and Shabkadar and commercial centres at Miranshah and Thana.

To give further incentive to the children of tribesmen, substantial amounts are set aside for scholarships. During the last financial year, $277,000 was spent under this heading alone, whereas during 1947-48, scholarships worth only $4,200 were given. Twelve persons, including one girl, were also awarded scholarships for studies abroad.

Building of six high and 36 middle/lower middle schools has been completed, while a college at Thana, a high school and boarding house at Ladha and 12 primary schools are nearing completion.

Agriculture

Although most of the tribal population has agriculture as its main source of living, there was not much agricultural activity before independence because of the lack of irrigation and land erosion. Under the Second Plan, over $4.2 million — about 40 per cent of the total allocation — was set side for agricultural development through the execution of various irrigation projects, developing fruit growing and introducing modern varieties of crops and the latest methods of cultivation.

By the end of June last, an area of 11,450 acres of arid land had been reclaimed. Schemes for the control of insects, pests and fungal diseases, and demonstrations in modern methods of agriculture were carried out. Seven nursery farms were established, and 461,000 fruit plants produced on these farms were distributed free of cost.

A total of 189 students were awarded scholarships for a B. Sc. agriculture course.

Notable among the irrigation projects undertaken during the period was the $4.2 million Gomal Zam irrigation scheme in South Waziristan.

Work on seven schemes in South Waziristan, 4 in North Waziristan and a number of small irrigation schemes in Peshawar Division was completed. One scheme each in North Waziristan and Malakand is nearing completion and work on seven other schemes in Malakand, Chitral and Waziristan agencies is in progress.

Some of the tribal areas have abundant forest wealth, which has suffered badly from neglect. During the last few years, adequate measures have been taken for the reservation and further development of forests. Separate forest divisions were set up in Dir and Waziristan. For maximum utilisation of forest wealth in a systematic manner, 37 miles roads were constructed in Dir and Chitral. Consequently, the Dir forest division alone yielded timber worth $1.75 million.

Inventories of the forest wealth in Swat, Kalam, Chitral and Indus Kohistan were completed for research etc.

Ten tribal students completed a forest ranger's course.

Special stress has been laid on the development of cottage industries which will go a long way in emancipating the tribesmen from poverty. The tribal areas possess a vast potential for the development of sericulture and wool industries. Two silk centres and two woollen centres were set up at Miranshah and Wana, while the silk centres at Parachinar and Chitral and a woollen centre at Batkhala were re-organised.

Roads and communications

The original allocation under the plan for the development of communications was $1,660,000. But actually, $2.1 million was spent in this sector. Twenty-seven miles of metalled roads and 80 miles of shingle roads were constructed during the period and another 65 miles of shingle roads were improved. Construction of 77 miles of metalled and 62 miles of shingle roads is nearing completion.

A well-developed livestock industry is an important

factor in the economy of the rural areas. Various projects to the tune of $1.15 million were sanctioned for extending medical facilities and encouraging the breeding of good quality poultry and milch animals. Besides 30 hospitals/dispensaries opened under the plan, 150 bulls, 1,181 rams and 3,371 cockerels were distributed to breeders.

Actual expenditure in this sector as compared to the allocated expenditure was double the original allocation. A network of health facilities was laid throughout the tribal areas at a cost of $3.1 million. This included 18 hospitals, 46 dispensaries, a 100-bed tuberculosis sanatorium, two tuberculosis wards, one maternity and child welfare centre and two primary health centres. Anti-malaria organisations were set up and extensive vaccination drives were carried out. (PIS).

Ten New Dams in Thailand's Plan

Ten multi-purpose dam projects have been included in Thailand's second five-year plan beginning in 1967.

The first six projects, estimated to cost $100 million, are:

. Lam Dome Noi dam in Ubol to produce 22,000 kw. of power.

. Pattani Bunnungstar dam in Yala to produce 30,000 kw.

. Sai Yai dam in Prachinburi to produce 100,000 kw.

. Kwae Yai dam in Kanchanaburi; the main waterway will produce 420,000 kw. while the tributary will produce 350,000 kw.

. Nam San dam in Loey to produce 32,000 kw.

. Nam Prom, Kaset Somboon project in Chaiyapoom to produce 35 kw.

Four other projects for which estimates have not yet been made are:

. Pak Moon dam in Ubol.

. La-ngu dam in Satul to produce 48,000 kw. of power.

. Upper Pasak dam in Petchaboon to produce 10,000 kw. of power.

. Huay Bang Sai in Nakorn Panom to produce about 7,500 to 10,000 kw. of power.

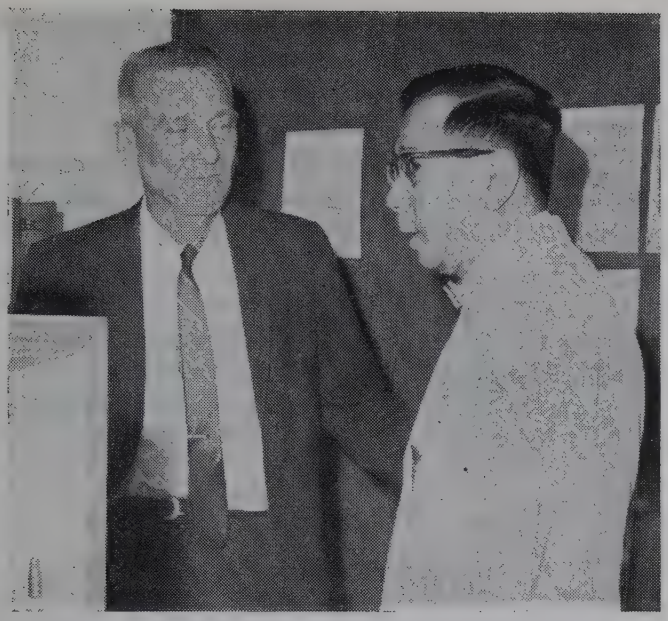
Mr. Nitipat Jalichan, Deputy Secretary-General of the National Energy Authority said recently that the Lam Dome Noi dam to be construction in the north-east will irrigate about 60,000 acres of land.

The construction cost is estimated at $14 million of which $7.5 million will be loaned from abroad. The Government has granted $850,000 for the preliminary stage of the project.

With the completion of the Lam Dome Noi dam, all provinces in the north-east, with the exception of Loey, will be supplied with electric power. Construction of the Nam San dam is planned to provide electric power to Loey province, he said.

He added that it is predicted that if a great number of industrial plants are set up in the north-east, the demand for electric energy will certainly exceed the supply within the next four to five years. To solve this problem, construction of the Lam Nam Moon hydro-electric dam has been planned. Its cost is estimated at about $20 million. (PRD).

Main structure of the new SEATO Headquarters building in Bangkok is now nearly completed. The ferro-concrete building, with a central block rising to a height of five floors, flanked on each side by wings raised on pillars to provide three floors of office space, will be handed over to SEATO in July, 1967.



New head of the US component of the SEATO Clinical Research Centre in Bangkok, Dr. Joseph F. Fazekas, recently took up his duties. Associate clinical professer of neurology at George Washington University, Dr. Fazekas is shown here with the head of the Clinical Research Centre's Thai component, Dr. Aree Valyasevi (right).

TROPICAL MEDICINE

Post-graduate classes in tropical medicine were started in January at the Institute of Public Health, Dacca, East Pakistan.

Twelve students have begin a two-year course leading to a master's degree in tropical medicine.

This is the first time in the history of Pakistan that post-graduate classes in tropical medicine have been offered.

The School of Tropical Medicine will cost $4.8 million. The approved scheme consists of two parts: the school and an attached hospital of 200 beds for clinical support. Pending the construction of the building for the school, classes are temporarily being started at the Institute of Pnblic Health. (PIS).

HEART DISEASE RESEARCH

A comprehensive five-year research and rehabilitation project for heart patients has been started at the Jinnah Post-graduate Medical Centre, Karachi.

The research project is designed to improve rehabilitation procedures and services for victims of heart diseases in Pakistan and to identify individuals who may be prone to coronary heart diseases. The project will determine the effects of planned preventive therapy. (PIS).

Medical Research by Thai Doctors in UK

The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine in England pays tribute in its annual report to research work carried out at the school by Dr. Tan Chongsuphajaisiddhi of Thailand in the clinical treatment of malaria.

Dr. Tan, nearing the end of four years' research on the effects of acute malaria on the blood flow in the liver and kidneys of infected monkeys, has added considerably to the knowledge available in this field.

Dr. Santasiri Sornmani, another research worker at the school from Bangkok, is continuing his work on the pathological effects of infection with *schistosoma mansoni* in rhesus monkeys. These experiments are designed to simulate the frequent and repeated infections suffered by humans working in irrigated agricultural areas.

A third doctor from Bangkok, Dr. Sricharoen Migasena, is singled out for mention for her study of intestinal absorption during hookworm infection in dogs as part of an investigation of the general problem of the relations between nutrition and disease. (PRD).

Medical Training Ideas in Australia, N. Zealand

The Rector of the University of Medical Sciences in Bangkok, Professor Jajaval Osathanondh, has spent 30 days in Australia and New Zealand examining university medical faculties for the University of Khonkaen and the proposed University of the South.

Professor Jajaval said in Melbourne he was finding many ideas he hoped to use in the Thai universities.

"Australian hospitals and their teaching facilities are of the most advanced type and staff from the new University of the South could benefit greatly by coming here to learn", Professor Jajaval said.

"At the moment I am having discussions with the Australian Government about this and about the prospect of leading teachers from Australian hospitals and universities taking visiting posts at the new university."

Professor Jajaval's tour has included visits to hospitals and universities in Wellington, capital of New Zealand, and the Australian cities of Melbourne, Perth, Canberra, and Sydney. (AIS).

Agriculture Priority In Five-year Plan

Thailand's second five-year plan, covering the period from 1967 to 1971, includes more than 200 projects with a total estimated cost of some $2,850 million. Of this sum, about $370 million will be provided by foreign loans and $250 million by foreign aid. The remainder will be provided for in the national budget.

Agricultural development projects have been given first priority, followed by communications, irrigation, education and electric power development.

Expenditure under various headings will be as follows: agricultural development, $565 million (20.23 per cent); communications, $854 million (30.58 per cent); community and public services development, $512.5 million (18.35 per cent); education, $326 million (12 per cent); electrical energy, $177 million (6.3 per cent).

Spending for the second plan will be $1,210 million higher than for the first five-year plan. (PRD).

AGRICULTURE FACULTY

The foundation stone of the building for the faculty of agriculture of Khonkaen University in northeast Thailand was laid by the New Zealand Ambassador to Thailand, Sir Stephen Weir, on November 14, 1966. The New Zealand Government is meeting the cost of constructing the building and of providing equipment under the Colombo Plan.

AID INCREASE

Thailand in 1966 received foreign aid totalling $56,164,000 compared with $11,690,000 in 1961.

Mr. Bunchana Atthakor, Director-General of the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation said this was mainly because US aid to Thailand was considerably extended. The US is giving aid to 38 projects for development in various fields including agriculture, natural resources, education, administration, community development, and security. In the field of security, US aid has reached $14 million while special aid given last year to the project of the National Institute of Development Administration was valued at $500,000.

Aid from other foreign sources also increased last year, Mr. Bunchana said. UN aid came to $3,500,000. Most UN aid came from the Special Fund which provided $12.8 million to 15 projects from 1961 to 1967. Colombo Plan aid was almost double the amount in 1965; $5.5 million for 15 projects.

Besides the US, 13 other allied countries also increased their financial aid to Thailand last year to a total of $2.2 million.

Important assistance from foreign sources also came in the form of volunteer units. Five countries have provided aid of this kind: US, Britain, New Zealand, Germany and Canada. So far, 947 volunteers have served in Thailand. Japan has also pledged to send volunteers to work in Thailand. (PRD).

Over $9 Million for Thai Industries

The Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand (IFCT) has granted loans amounting to some $9,150,000 for 75 projects out of 439 applications since its inception in 1959.

A total of 33.70 per cent of the loans went to industries producing food; 3.03 per cent to tobacco production; 4.52 per cent to textiles; 2.07 per cent to teak products; 6.28 per cent to ceramics; 9.43 per cent to chemicals; 5.46 per cent to electrical appliances; 13.25 per cent to metal works; 2 per cent to machinery; 7.65 per cent to hotels; 4.73 per cent to paper products; 1.89 per cent to mining; 9.76 per cent to transport equipment; 5.23 per cent to miscellaneous other products.

The IFCT itself had been granted loans of $2.5 million by the World Bank and $2.75 million by the German Credit Institute for Development Countries since 1964.

Money re-loaned to private enterprises for industrial development came to some $2.9 million.

From 1962 to 1966, the corporation received over $1 million in loan repayments.

The IFCT plans to issue debentures amounting to $1.5 million for public subscription in addition to $1 million granted by the government from the budget for the 1967 fiscal year.

The corporation has a registered capital of $5 million of which $1.5 million has been paid up. When the capital is fully paid, more loans will be available.

The Second Five-Year-Plan provided for the IFCT to give financial assistance for industrial development up to an average of $4 million a year. (PRD).

Trade & Development

A new agreement covering the export of cotton textiles from Pakistan to the United States has been signed in Rawalpindi. The agreement provides for the export of 55 million square yards of cotton textiles during the current year, with an increase of five per cent per year in each of the three succeeding years. (PIS).

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US Export-Import Bank has granted two loans totalling more than $34 million to Ansett-ANA and Trans Australia Airlines. The money will help to buy six DC9 jet aircraft with spares for Ansett-ANA and three for TAA. (AIS).

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The Thai Government has approved rice exports of 1.5 million tons in 1967, 100,000 tons more than in 1966. (PRD).

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The French firm Societe Fives-Lille-Cail has signed a contract with the East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation for the construction of a cement plant at Chittagong. The plant will begin production in 1969 with an output of 1,000 tons a day — about one-third of East Pakistan's requirements. The company has already built a cement plant at Gharibwall, West Pakistan, and has supplied equipment for two cane sugar plants at Takht-i-Bhai and Mardan in West Pakistan. (FIS).

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More than 25,000 American businessmen inspected a recent Australian trade display in Los Angeles, the largest single overseas trade promotion ever under taken by Australia.

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A new, all-British satellite launcher, the Black Arrow rocket, will have its first launching at the Woomera range, South Australia in 1968. A sub-orbital firing in the middle of the year will be followed at six-month intervals by two orbital shots, each carrying a 200lb satellite. These will be the first satellites ever launched from Australian soil. (Radio Australia).

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Pakistan has awarded a $14.8 million order for eight transformer gas turbine generators and switches to the French company, Compagnie Electro-Mecanique. Two generators each will go to the Kotri plant, 100 km. from Karachi, and the Zeal-Pak cement plant, 15 km. from Kotri. Four 15,000 kw. generators are for a new power plant at Shaji Bazal, East Pakistan.

The Papua-New Guinea administration is considering the possibility of the territory joining the limited free trade agreement between Australia and New Zealand. The agreement provides for a gradual relaxation of restrictions on items which make up 60 per cent of the trade between the two countries. If New Guinea were brought within the scope of the agreement, it could lead to an important export trade in the territory's hardwoods to New Zealand. (AIS).

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The Central Government of Pakistan began the move to its permanent secretariat in Islamabad, the new national capital, between November 27, 1966 and January 10, 1967. Eleven divisions of the government are now occupying four new secretariat blocks at Islamabad. (PIS).

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The board chairman and president of Philippine Air Lines, Mr. Benigno P. Toda Jr., has been elected president of the International Air Transport Association for 1967-68. He is the first Filipino and third Asian to be elected to the post since the founding of IATA in 1945. (Phil. IS).

Dr. Choowong Chayabutra, lecturer in political science at Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, is making a study of local government institutions in Pakistan, New Zealand and the Philippines under a SEATO fellowship. He is shown here (centre) being interviewed on the results of his trip to Pakistan by S.M. Abul Hussain of SEATO's radio production staff.

Papua-NG University

The University of Papua-New Guinea will start its first academic year in February, 1967. It will cater for students from Papua and New Guinea, a United Nations Trust Territory administered by Australia.

Late in February, 1967, 180 students — inhabitants of Papua and New Guinea, except one from Western Samoa — will start degree courses in Arts and Law.

The education system of the two territories already includes a medical school which started in 1958, an agricultural college, an administrative college and a host of secondary and primary schools.

Situated on a 1,200 acre site eight miles from Port Moresby, the administrative capital, the University of Papua-New Guinea hopes to build up its number of undergraduates to 575 by 1970. The establishment of the university is a further step towards bringing the 2,000,000 inhabitants of the area to full political, economic and educational independence.

The Australian Government has allocated $2,760,000 to the university and an Institute of Higher Technical Education. This represents three per cent of the present total territory budget.

Establishment of the university follows recommendations by two fact-finding missions in Papua and New Guinea. One was a survey by the World Bank and the second a commission set up by the Australian Government.

Already a teaching staff of 15, including eight professors, has been appointed, bringing the university's total staff to 100.

Eight subjects will be offered for the degrees in arts and law during the first year. The arts degree will take four years to complete and the law degree five years. It is hoped that a science degree course would be started in 1968 and possibly a medical degree course the same year with agricultural science degree courses to follow.

Although the 2,000,000 people of Papua and New Guinea speak more than 700 languages, all university classes will be held in English which has become the language of education there. (AIS).

Speaking to Asia

Australia is increasing efforts to teach government officials and servicemen the languages of the countries in which they will serve.

A school of languages has been established at Point Cook, Victoria, where servicemen and government officials become fluent in an Asian language in up to 12 months.

Regular courses are held in Thai, Indonesian, Vietnamese, Mandarin Chinese, Japanese, Malay, Russian and French. Courses in Laotian, Cambodian, Burmese and Italian will be included in the school's curriculum for the 1967 academic year.

Four types of language courses are offered at Point Cook. The major one lasts for 48 weeks and is so concentrated that pupils completing it leave fluent in the language they have studied. This is considered the perfect course, but because of lack of time, or appointments at short notice, three other courses are offered.

The second course lasts 24 weeks and is used for two purposes — to make students more fluent in languages they have studied, or to provide an introduction to languages for students who do not have time for the full course.

The third type of course lasts between 10 and 20 weeks and is only for special requirements, such as giving some knowledge of a language to people being sent overseas at short notice. Lastly, a short refresher course is provided for graduates of the school who return for two weeks to keep up their standard.

One of the main reasons for the outstanding success of the school is that it employs lecturers from the nations where the languages are spoken and uses only text books used by students in those countries. Lecturers from Thailand, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Viet-Nam, Malaysia and France conduct classes and spend many hours speaking with pupils in their own languages. (AIS).

ASIAN STUDENTS

About 10,000 Asian students were enrolled in Australian schools or universities in March, 1966.

The Government sponsored 1,508 of these students.

Of 4,030 Asian students enrolled in Australian universities, 553 were doing postgraduate work for either a diploma or a higher degree. At the same time there were about 3,500 Asian students studying at secondary high schools, including private colleges. About 1,200 were enrolled in technical colleges.

The biggest numbers of Asian students at universities were enrolled in arts, commerce and economics, engineering, medicine and science. (AIS).

Ancient Relics Found in West Pakistan

Cultural relics dating from the 6th century B.C. have been discovered in excavations at Timargarha, a site near the Panjkora river in Dir State, West Pakistan.

This was the second phase of excavation at Timargarha. The first phase was completed by the Department of Archaeology and Museums last year when some limited excavations were also carried out at Mansura.

In addition, a number of exploratory surveys were carried out in various parts of the country during 1965-66. These resulted in the discovery of new sites of ancient cultures.

A new gallery on Muslim history and culture was added to the National Museum of Pakistan, Karachi in 1965 and museums at Taxila, Harappa, Mohenjodaro were improved. Construction work on a new museum at Dacca was also taken in hand. (PIS).

TV FILM ON THAILAND

The Australian Broadcasting Commission will produce a documentary film on Thailand in 1967. The film will have world-wide distribution through the International Television Network, of which Australia is a member. The film will be made with the cooperation of the government and people of Thailand, and will seek to show viewers throughout the world the background and development of the country.

Researchers are already working in Thailand in preparation for shooting early in 1967. This is the Australian contributiou to a program of nine feature documentaries to be produced in 1967, as decided at the seventh annual conference of Intertel in Sydney in November, 1966.

Originally Intertel was a federation of English-speaking countries. Now the programs are screened regularly in 20 countries of Europe, Asia and Africa and the dialogue is dubbed in. (AIS).

Thai Eisenhower Fellow

The Eisenhower Fellowship Committee for Thailand has selected M.R. Chandram S. Chandratat, chief, organization and management division, the Budget Bureau, as an Eisenhower Fellow for 1967.

The award will provide eight months of professional consultations, seminars, and field trips throughout the United States.

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships were established in 1953 as a contribution to the furtherance of world peace through international understanding. The fellowships are independent of any governmental, political, or academic affiliation. (USIS).

Social & Scientific

Dr. Hamid Ali Khan, new president of the Pakistan Medical Association, has become president of the British Medical Association. He was installed at a joint meeting of the PMA and BMA at Karachi late last year. The meeting was preceded by the annual meeting of the Commonwealth Medical Association, of which Dr. Hafizur Rahman was elected president. (BIS).

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France and Thailand have signed an agreement for the setting up of a training centre for electricians in Bangkok. (PRD).

* * *

Two research scientists of the University of Queensland, Dr. Robert Endean and Mr. David McColm, and a French scientist, Mme. Claudine Duchemin, have isolated and determined the effect of the venom of the Box jellyfish or "sea wasp" which has caused many deaths in Australian and South-East Asian waters. (AIS).

* * *

The first meeting of the executive of the new Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific is being held in Sydney early in February, 1967. (AIS).

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Two pilot research projects for the promotion of rural employment are to be set up in East and West Pakistan by the National Manpower Council. The projects will seek to develop activities closely related to agriculture, rural industries and works programs, and other promising avenues of employment. (PIS).

* * *

Australian Community Aid Abroad, a private Australian aid organization, is helping to support the training of villagers of Barisal, East Pakistan in the working of agricultural cooperatives by paying the salary of an extension worker. The organization has contributed more than $53,000 in the first half of this year towards projects in five Asian countries, including Pakistan. (AIS).

The Governor of Sorsogon in the Philippines, Mr. Juan G. Frivaldo, has visited New Zealand to make a study of the management of pasture and dairy stock. (NZIS).

* * *

A surgical team from Prince Henry's hospital, Melbourne, has relieved another Australian surgical team at Long Xuyen hospital, south of Saigon. (AIS).

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Institutes of applied research are to be set up in selected universities of Pakistan by 1970. (PIS).

* * *

France and Thailand have signed an agreement for the setting up of a blood service centre in Bangkok. The French Government will provide equipment valued at over $100,000 to the centre. Expert staff will be sent from France, and fellowships will be granted to Thai trainees for six-month courses in France. Thailand is providing the building and will meet the cost of installation of equipment and management of the centre. (PRD).

* * *

Dr. P.H. Eccles Smith will replace Dr. D.P. Short as leader of the New Zealand surgical team at Qui Nhon, Viet-Nam, in February, 1967. (NZIS).

* * *

The family planning scheme, which has been given prime priority in Pakistan's Third Five Year Plan, envisages a reduction in the annual growth rate of the country's population from 3 per cent to 2.5 per cent per annum by the end of the plan period in 1970, and a reduction in the birth rate from 50 to 40 per thousand. (PIS).

* * *

Fourteen Pacific island territories were represented in the second South Pacific Games, held at Noumea, New Caledonia, in December, 1966. One thousand athletes took part, with the largest teams from New Caledonia, French Polynesia and Papua-New Guinea. (FIS).

* * *

The European Launcher Development Organization's launching of the space vehicle Europa I at the Woomera range in South Australia on November 15, 1966 was a complete success. The ELDO rocket reached a heigh of 393,600 feet and travelled 443 nautical miles. The live first-stage Blue Streak rocket burned for 142.8 sec.

The next launching has been scheduled for June 1967 with a live French second stage. (AIS).

Books of Interest

ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE. Is the Chinese Communist regime stabilized? Taipei, APACL, 1966. (APACLROC pamphlet) 69p. 335.430951.

ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE. Mao's Red Guards. Taipei, APACL, 1966. (APACLROC pamphlet) 27p. 335.430951.

ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE. Republic of China's viewpoint on fallacies to appease Chinese Communists. Taipei, APACL, 1966. (APACLROC pamphlet) 96p. 335.430951.

BENZ, Ernst. Buddhism or Communism: which holds the future of Asia? Translated from the German by Richard and Clara Winston. London, Allen & Unwin, 1965. 234p. 294.3

CAMERON, James. Witness. London, Gollancz, 1966. 144p. 959.9

DOOLIN, Dennis J. Territorial claims in the Sino-Soviet conflict: documents and analysis. Stanford University, 1965. 77p. (Hoover Institution Studies: 7) 327.47051

EDEN, Anthony. Towards peace in Indo-China. London, Oxford University Press under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1966. xii, 71p. (Chatham House Essays: 14) 959.7

KLATT, Werner *editor* The Chinese model; a political, economic and social survey. Hong Kong, University Press under the auspices of the Institute of Modern Asian studies, 1965. xix, 233p. 335.430951

MALLIN, Jay. Terror in Viet-Nam. Princeton, D. Van Nostrand, 1966. 114p., illus. 959.7

MILLAR, T.B. Australia's defence. Melbourne, University Press, 1965. x, 198p., illus. 355.430994

ROVERE, Richard H. The MacArthur controversy and American foreign policy. By Richard H. Rovere and Arthur Schlesinger. New York, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1964. xv, 366p. 327.73

SCHRAMM, Wilbur. Mass media and national development; the role of information in the developing countries. Stanford, University Press, 1964. xiv, 333p. 301.243

UNESCO. Evaluating development projects: a manual for the use of field workers prepared by Samuel P. Hayes. Paris, 1966. 116p. 338.91

UNESCO. Rural television in Japan: a report on an experiment in adult education. Paris, 1960. 198p., illus., diagrams. 384.550952

UNESCO. World radio and television. Paris, 1965. 159p. 384.5

Trade Fair Success

The ECAFE-sponsored First Asian International Trade Fair in Bangkok, Thailand, closed its gates on Saturday, December 10, bringing to an end one of the most successful trade expositions ever held in the ECAFE region.

Five days before the fair closed the predicted attendance of 1,000,000 people was reached and by the last day the attendance had climbed to nearly 1,500,000.

The 34 countries and 3,000 commercial exhibitors, who displayed goods worth about $US 100,000,000, reported good business. Fair organizers said the exposition had more than fulfilled its objective of promotion and development of intra-regional trade through cooperation.

Aust. Support for ADB

Australia considers the Asian Development Bank to be an imaginative and practical step towards cooperation in Asia.

The Australian Minister for Labour and National Service, Mr. L. Bury, said this in Tokyo on November 24, 1966 when he gave an assurance that Australia would do all she could to make sure that the bank was an outstanding success.

The bank, with a capital of $1,000 million to promote Asia's welfare, was formally opened in Japan's capital city.

Mr. Bury called upon the bank to establish itself as an efficient businesslike institution. He said its main task was to present to the rest of the world a picture of integrity by using businesslike methods. It was only in this way that it could win confidence, and ensure that it received a satisfactory capital flow from the capital cities of the world. (AIS).

Trade missions sponsored by the New Zealand Manu facturers' Federation will visit Australia in March, the United States in May, and South-East Asia in October, 1967. (NZIS).

Aid to Agriculture

Australia has set in the forefront of her aid policy the forms of assistance that will lead to increased agricultural production in the countries of Asian. The Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, said this in the House of Representatives in Canberra when questioned on the aims of Australia's aid.

Mr. Hasluck said Australian aid should be, as far as possible, in forms that will have a continuing and reproductive effect on the receiving countries and make a continuing and permanent difference to them.

"Both in the training of Asians in Australia and the sending of Australian technical experts into Asian countries, we have tried to serve that objective over a number of years," he said. (AIS).

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SEATO Annual Report 1965-66 (English, Thai) — by Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, Secretary-General of SEATO.

SEATO: 1954-1964 (Thai) — A pictorial and written review of 10 years of SEATO progress.

Story of SEATO (English, Thai)
Information pamphlet on SEATO with notes on member countries.

Manila Pact and Pacific Charter
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Collective Security: Shield of Freedom (Revised, 1963)
The nature and scope of the various collective security pacts linking 41 nations of the Free World. Foreword by Mr. Pote Sarasin, former Secretary-General of SEATO. 165 pp.

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Communism in Decline: the Huk Campaign
by Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas.

Printed by Chaveng Chavengthamarat at the Thai Sambhand Printing Press, 62-64, Fuang Nakorn Road, Bangkok, February 1967

Military Advisers, observers and staff at the raising ceremony which preceded the 25th SE Military Advisers' conference at SEATO Headq ters in Bangkok. From left: Lt. Gen. Sir John W (Australia); Lt. Col. Andre Rottier (France); Lt. L.W. Thornton (New Zealand); Group Capt. Ka Ahmad (Pakistan); Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas (Se tary-General); Maj. Gen. Abhichart Dhiradham (Chief, Military Planning Office); Gen. Ernesto Mata, chairman (Philippines); Air Chief Marshal Da Chullasapya (Thailand); Air Chief Marshal Sir Grandy (UK); Admiral Ulysses S. Grant Sharp (

Left: Air Chief Marshal Sir John Grandy, UK Military Adviser (left)with his representative at SEATO Headquarters, Col. C.H.M. Toye.

Left below: Thailand's chief delegate was Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya (left). With him in photo is Lt. Gen. Lek Naeomali, and (behind) Lt. Gen. Thuenchai Kosinanonth.

The Philippine delegation, led by General Ernesto S. Mata (at table, right). With Gen. Mata is Brig. Gen. Manuel T. Yan.

US delegation was led by Admiral Ulysses S. Grant Sharp (left), shown here with Col. W.J. Adams, his representative at SEATO.

Col. Andre Rottier, French observer at the SEATO Military Advisers' Conference.

Group Captain Kamal Ahma istan's Military Adviser's Repr tive and observer at the conf